THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.--No. 19. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

EUROPE.

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The Bavarians Beaten at Kissengen.

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Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE ARMISTICE.

Russia Announces that the Equilibrium of Europe Should be Preserved—Italy Ought to Have Rome, and Prussia Not Become the "Tool" of France.

The Moscow *Gazette* of July 13 contains the following highly important announcement:—Russia does not desire any change in the present state of things in Europe. If Austria and Prussia will render themselves the tools of France, Russia can no longer depend on them as heretofore. Venetia, without Rome, would constitute no progress for Italy. The submission of Austria to France is not advantageous but dangerous to the European equilibrium. The supremacy of Prussia in Northern Germany narrows that of Russia in the Baltic. Russia's love of peace does not sanction efforts to attain supreme power. England's interests may make her seek an alliance with France and Austria in the Eastern question, but the dictatorship of France in Italy and Germany cannot meet with her support.

MOVEMENT OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.

A despatch from Lemberg of July 13 says:—The *Gazetta Naradowa* of this town announces that all soldiers on furlough in Russia have been called in, and says every day military trains start from Warsaw to the frontier of Silesia and Galicia.

Russian troops are marching from Podolia to Bessarabia.

NEGOTIATIONS STILL GOING ON, AND FRANCE SATISFIED.

The Paris *Moniteur* of July 14 (Saturday, latest) contains the following announcement:—Public opinion is impatient to learn the course of the negotiations for the armistice. The demand which exists everywhere for news forces, so to speak, the journals to manufacture intelligence. We must call attention to the fact that the mediation has only been proposed. Nine days' negotiations cannot take place solely by telegraph, and three days and three nights are required by a courier between Paris and the Prussian headquarters. What we can say is, that the negotiations are progressing, and that the best relations have not ceased to exist between the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Prussia.

AUSTRIAN ANNOUNCEMENT OF NAPOLEON'S FAILURE.

A despatch from London, dated Sunday, July 15, says:—The Vienna *Presse* of the 14th says that the proposed mediation of Nap leon is ended for the present, and Austria must trust to her own strength and resources.

She has resolved to make the most strenuous exertions to maintain her position as a great power.

PEACE PROSPECTS VERY DOUBTFUL.

Our special advices by the *Scotia*, dated on the 14th of July, in London, report:—The accounts of the proceedings of France with a view to mediation, and the attitude assumed by Prussia and Italy, are very conflicting.

The statements of one day are denied the next, and nothing really reliable or authentic had transpired.

The mediations have made no apparent progress.

The Prussian army continues to advance, and the Austrians are regaining strength.

THE TERMS PROPOSED TO AUSTRIA.

A despatch from Paris of July 13 says:—Several of the Paris journals of this evening state that France, Prussia, and Italy have come to an understanding upon the proposals to be made to Austria. They add that the three powers have agreed that Austria shall be excluded from the Germanic Confederation.

PRUSSIA OFFICIALLY DECLINES THE FRENCH PLAN.

The London *Standard* of July 13 published the following despatch, dated Paris, Friday, 11·46 A. M.:—Italian papers assert officially that Prussia has declined the armistice requested by France on behalf of Austria.

ITALY'S REPLY.

A despatch from Florence of July 13, says:—The Court of Berlin has declared to the Italian Cabinet that an armistice on the basis of the cession of Venetia is inadmissible.

The Italian Government, in its reply, is said to have announced its resolution to continue offensive operations against the Austrian empire without relaxation, in conformity with the engagements mutually entered into by Prussia and Italy, until both these powers shall have obtained from Austria satisfactory terms for the conclusion of peace.

THE ALLIED PLAN AND ITS RECEPTION.

The *Nazione*, of Florence, of July 12 publishes a statement of the conditions for an armistice stipulated by Prussia and Italy. The former power demanded the exclusion of Austria from the Germanic Confederation.

The *Nazione* adds:—This was admitted by France, who undertook to obtain the assent of the Vienna Cabinet to the evacuation by Austria of the Austrian provinces occupied by Prussia during the armistice.

On the part of Italy the conditions were the cession of the Italian territories under Austrian dominion, including the Italian portion of the Tyrol.

Austria was to make the cession direct to Italy without compensation, and not to raise the Roman question during the negotiations for peace.

It appears that these conditions have been found inadmissible at Vienna, and that the Austrian Government has resolved to try the fortune of war.

The Paris *Moniteur* of July 13 contains the following announcement:—Several newspapers have reported pretended conversations of the Emperor with different personages, and given an analysis of confidential despatches of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Such attempts *cannot be tolerated;* they are open to the serious objection of being wanting in propriety, of agitating public opinion, and, above all, of putting in circulation facts absolutely without foundation. It becomes necessary to put the public on its guard against these propagators of news, who cannot evidently know what is passing in his Majesty's Cabinet, and who are not better informed as to the correspondence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs; it becomes necessary to remind the journalists themselves that by publishing despatches and echoing rumors, *equally imaginary*, they render themselves liable to legal proceedings.

THE WAR.

THE PRUSSIANS LIKELY TO ENTER VIENNA.

The London *Globe*, of the evening of July 13, says that, according to present appearances, the Prussians will be before Vienna in a week or ten days.

The Paris *Temps*, of the evening of July 13, publishes a telegram from Berlin, dated that day, stating that the vanguard of the Prussians had arrived at Znaima.

THE BAVARIANS DEFEATED IN BATTLE.

An official despatch from Berlin of the 12th of July reports:—Yesterday the vanguard of the corps under General Manteuffel had an engagement with the Bavarians, and succeeded in forcing its way across the fords of the Saale, near Hausen and Waldaschach, north of Kissengen. The Prussian loss was small, that of the Bavarians heavy.

The Mecklenburg and Oldenburg mobilized contingents have marched to the seat of war.

The *Moniteur du Soir* gives an account of the battle near Kissingen, in which it states that the Bavarians behaved with great bravery, but were compelled to give way before their adversaries.

The same despatch says:—General Malbe, with six thousand men, is marching upon Prague, in order to occupy that city.

The Burgomaster of Prague has issued a proclamation urging the inhabitants to be calm and to meet the Prussians in a friendly spirit.

The Governor of Prague has left for Pilsen.

ENTRY OF THE PRUSSIANS INTO PRAGUE.

The occupation of Prague by the Prussians took place on Sunday, July 8. On the previous evening Prince Schwartzenberg, Cardinal Archbishop, the Mayor, and several of the Common Council of the city went to the advance guard of the Prussians, about two leagues distant, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsen. They were received in a friendly spirit, and informed that Prussia would put a garrison of 8000 men into the town.

The troops were to march the next day at six o'clock to take possession. The following proclamation was issued by General Rosenberg:—

"The Prussian army having overcome the Austrians in several encounters, and especially at Koniggratz, having inflicted upon them great loss, and compelled them to retreat, the royal Prussian army of the Elbe now takes possession of Prague. The city and country of Bohemia will indeed have to supply the Prussian army, but persons and property will be respected. The authorities and inhabitants who have left are requested to return, in order that the requisitions may be made in a regular manner, without the necessity of resorting to force. The commercial and trading relations of the city will not be intertered with in the least, and shopkeepers are especially requested to keep their shops open. The question whether the postal and railway communications will be reestablished will entirely depend on the Austrian and municipal authorities.

"VON ROSENBERG-GRUSGIUSKI, Major-Gen.

"Prague, July 6, 1866."

REST AND REINFORCEMENTS.

A despatch dated at the Prussian headquarters, Zwittau, July 11 (afternoon), says:—To-day the troops at headquarters are allowed to rest. The battalions engaged in active operations have been pushed forward about two miles to the southeast. They are also having a day's repose, as far as possible, this having been rendered necessary by the rain which has set in, and the uninterrupted marching and severe fighting in which the troops have been engaged.

The First army is taking the direction of Brunn, the Second of Olmutz, and the Army of the Elbe of Iglau.

A despatch from Zwittau of July 12 says:—M. Benedett, the French Ambassador at Berlin, arrived here last night. The Prussian headquarters were transferred at 10 o'clock this morning to Czernahora. The whole Prussian army continues its march towards the south.

AUSTRIAN REINFORCEMENTS.

The Austrians evacuated Landskron as soon as the regiment of the guards of the 2d Army Corps, advancing from Hohenmauth through Bohemian Trubau, approached the town.

The Austrian Army of the North is receiving reinforcements, but it is believed to be not yet decided whether it will hold the line from Olmutz to Brunn, and fight another battle in that position.

The Prussian march on Iglau is said to be the cause of this indecision. To-morrow the headquarters will be removed to Czernahora, three miles from Brunn.

General Schack has been appointed to General Mulbe's former post of Governor-General of the Saxon provinces occupied by Prussia.

Herr Selchow, Councillor of the district of Ratibor, has been named Civil Commissioner of Austrian Silesia.

The Prussian squadron, including the Admiral's flagship, cast anchor July 11, in the inlet of Holtenau, in the Baltic.

Despatches from Munich of July 12 say:—According to advices received here from Bavarian headquarters, the engagement near Kissengen had no decisive result. The Bavarian army is concentrating near Schweinfurt, in readiness to give battle.

THE PRUSSIAN MANIFESTO.

The following is the full text of the official statement as to the policy of Prussia in undertaking the war:—To clear up the mistakes promulgated by the press in judging the present political situation, and to remove the uncertainty and disquiet thereby excited in the public mind, we (the official *Staatsanzeiger* of July 13) are empowered to make the following declaration:—

The treaty obligations existing between Prussia and Italy render it impossible to conclude an armistice or a peace with Austria without the mutual consent of both States. These obligations could not but prevent Italy from acceding to the one-sided desire of Austria for peace, expressed solely for that purpose, by the acceptance of Venetia as a gift, and from terminating the Italian participation in the war.

Europe knows that no sordid desire of conquest is the motive of Prussia in the great contest into which she has been forced by Austria and her Federal allies. What Prussia wishes to conquer subserves the highest national aims, regards the noblest national possessions. We demand for ourselves only guarantees for the territorial security of our future. But for Germany we require the establishment of political unity, at least among the majority of German races and States, to put an end to the unworthy condition of affairs within her boundaries, which has so long depressed and humiliated the reputation and power of the nation. In the fulfilment of this national mission the majority of patriotic German princes are upon the side of Prussia. Our people, however, sacrifice blood and treasure for this lofty task, and our sons in the army, under the leadership of their royal master, are inspired by the sacredness of the great contest, like our fathers in 1813.

Wherever our troops penetrate into the enemy's country, they afford a striking proof how strongly, as bearers of European civilization, they are imbued with the consciousness that they do not make war upon the peoples, but only against the Governments which have in vain endeavored to incite their subjects to blind hatred against Prussia. Wherever our flags wave for any period, this hatred gives place to nobler feelings towards us. Our armies, however, accompanied by the sympathies of the nation, sustained by the consciousness of their lofty mission, well know how to conquer and to die for its attainment.

THE FIGHTING IN ITALY.

Defeat of the Austrians in the Stelvio.

A despatch from Florence, of July 12 (evening), says:—Yesterday, the flying columns of the National Guard had an engagement with the Austrians at Le Prese, on the Stelvio, which lasted the whole day. The National Guard occupied the first cantoniera, and took seventy-five Austrian prisoners. They had some wounded, but none killed. Baron Ricasoli arrived this morning at Florence, and leaves this evening for the camp of General Cialdini at Rovigo.

Our despatches from London, of July 15, say:—The Italian General La Marmora has resigned.

Cialdini occupied Padua.

The Austrians are concentrating their forces for the protection of the Tyrol and Istria.

Despatches from Florence, of July 12, state:—King Victor Emanuel arrived this morning at Ferrara.

Signor Viscount Venosta will remain at headquarters with his Majesty.

General Cialdini occupied Rovigo yesterday, without meeting any resistance.

Despatches received here from the seat of war in Venetia state that the Austrians appear disposed to give battle to the Italians upon their attempting to cross the Adige.

The Prussian Government has complimented Italy upon the operations of General Cialdini, as forming part of the plan of co-operation of the armies of the two powers.

ACCOUNTS FROM VIENNA.

Vienna despatches of July 12 state:—Intelligence received from the headquarters of the Austrian army in Venetia announces that the Austrian forces are being withdrawn from contact with the enemy.

The fortresses are strongly garrisoned, and sufficiently well armed for defense, without support from the army.

FRENCH INTERVENTION.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S VENETIAN MISSION ENDED.

La France, of Paris, of July 12 says:—The mission of Prince Napoleon appears to have been definitively abandoned, the attack of the Italians upon Venetia having rendered it futile. Two divisions under King Victor Emanuel's command have entered the Tyrol on the side of the Trent.

IRON-CLADS FOR VENICE

Toulon despatches of July 11 (evening) report:—The French iron-clad frigate *Provence* and the corvette *Eclaireur* have left suddenly for Venice. The remainder of the squadron are still taking in provisions. The Paris *Patrie* of July 13 announces that the French squadron would leave Toulon next day for the Adriatic.

The *Messager du Midi* contains the following from Toulon, dated in the evening of July 9:—The armor-plated squadron has just anchored in the roadstead, coming from the Hyeres Islands. The address of the despatch ordering this movement was in the handwriting of the Minister of Marine himself. A later despatch has come, ordering a maritime levy throughout the entire fifth maritime arrondissement, the stoppage of the disarmament of the small vessels of the flotilla, and the immediate armament of four steam vessels of the reserve.

SUDOWA.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Dr. Russell's Account of the Retreat and Pursuit of the Austrians—Benedek's "As-You-Were" Movements, etc.

Headquarters of the Austrian Army, Olmutz (July 11), Correspondence of the London Times.

General Benedek has now under his orders at least one hundred and sixty thousand men, not including his cavalry and artillery. Immediately after the fatal 3d of July it may be doubted whether the gallant but unfortunate leader of the Austrian army could have mustered more than half that number; but the men, spread over a wide extent of country, have rallied to their colors, and a force, to which large increase is daily given by volunteer drafts, and regiments from other quarters, is now assembled to try conclusions with their formidable opponents, if all attempts to effect a peaceful solution of the great quarrel prove unsuccessful. The headquarters are at Olmutz, where I hope to see them this evening.

General von Benedek is in chief command, but great changes are spoken of in his staff and in the commanders of the *corps d'armee*, of whom Ramming and Gablenz are alone in high favor. With Count Mensdorff as War Minister a more direct and able administration of military affairs may be looked for, as no one can be more devoted, strenuous, and honest in his labors for the good of the army. There is nothing spoken of but the late great battle, and too many proofs of its terrible consequences are visible on all sides.

At Olmutz there can be no doubt that Feldzeugmeister von Benedek is in a good position, though he cannot save Bohemia—nay, more, it is very doubtful whether he can save Brunn, in Moravia, the Austrian Manchester, and people there are who think Vienna is already gone, or that it will go if the Prussians venture to disregard the peremptory order to "Halt," which has come from Paris. The Prussians have shown at Iglau, on the Moravian frontier, but their advance to Vienna, with an army still powerful and numerous in the flank and rear, and with three fortresses such as Theresienstadt, Koniggratz, and Josephstadt on their flanks, would be hazardous as a military measure, without reference to political complications. The line of road to Brunn passes through defiles worked out by the river, and presents singular advantages to a defensive force, but, according to all present indications, the Prussians may have the place if they wish.

The garrison of Vienna is being quietly strengthened, and the lines at the other side of the Danube are not of a character to be despised by any enemy. We have to learn yet what the Prussians intend doing at Josephstadt and Koniggratz. Although neither is a Sebastopol, each is capable of standing a siege, and is not to be walked over or passed by with impunity. The Prussians must have suffered very much in the last battle; a heavier or better directed artillery fire than the Austrians maintained for eight hours could not easily be adduced from the records of any battle, and it is believed here their losses were at least equal to those of the Austrians, though I am disposed to believe the headlong courage of many of the regiments of the Kaiser cost them dear indeed.

THE ACTION AT KONIGGRATZ.

As yet there are no data to go upon concerning the casualties at Koniggratz, but the *Wiener Zeitung* of to-day gives a list of officers killed in the affair at Skalitz on the 28th of June, from which the severity of the encounter may be estimated. There were engaged on that day the 5th and 24th battalions of Jagers, and the 15th, 21st, 32d, and 77th Regiments of infantry. The 1st had three officers killed and we may judge they had at least nine wounded. The 2d had one killed, and wounded in the same proportion. The 15th had five captains, four over lieutenants, seven lieutenants killed, and probably forty-eight officers wounded. The 21st had four officers killed. The 32d had seven officers killed. The 77th had four captains, five over lieutenants, and eleven lieutenants killed, and, in the usual proportion holds, sixty officers wounded.

In the fight at Wisockow and Podol, the Cuirassier regiment, No. 4 (Kaiser Ferdinand), had Captain Karl von Klenck, Captain Patrick Joun Murray, Lieutenant Libulski, Lieutenant Gudeners, and Lieutenant Ritter von Pittia badly wounded, in addition to the killed, and so on the sad list runs, though it does not appear that the 18th Jager battalion was destroyed, as reported by the Prussians, in the night fight at Podol, on the 26th of June.

FIGHTING TO THE LAST.

Bleeding at every pore, stricken to her knees, Austria still holds her sword pointed to the enemy, and gazes on the threatening front of his advance with a heroic resolve to die with honor.

The appeal of the Emperor to his people will bring forth hundreds of thousands of recruits. All Hungary, we are told, is rising, and will give many a willing recruit to the legions which are preparing to fight for the Emperor.

SUSPICION OF TREACHERY.

Some day a sifting of evidence among the survivors will enable the historian to decide how the Prussians got into Klum, and there may even be some reason assigned for their not having been driven out of Klum when they got in there, but I fear these reasons cannot be creditable.

DISADVANTAGES IN THE FIELD.

To my mind—and be it remembered I have only my eyes to assist me, and have heard little or nothing—the Austrian soldier fought under a physical disadvantage all day. The Prussians were lightly equipped. The prisoners I saw had only their tunics and flat-caps, although I saw through the glass some battalions with helmets. They were in capital fighting trim. The Austrians fought in their long flapping great-coats, saturated with rain. They had on heavy knapsacks, canteens, tins, bread-bags, and all sorts of impediments.

Although the Austrian soldier will face any enemy, and die with his face to him, I must say the needle-gun has given him an idea that the Prussians are far better armed, and are therefore superior in the field—in other words, his *morale* has suffered in the late fights. There are, it is said, forty-five thousand needle-guns in the Austrian arsenals, but the Prussians aver that the needle-gun itself is nothing without the ammunition, and that the preparation of powder used to explode the cartridge is a secret known only to themselves, for that it will keep good any length of time, whereas ordinary fulminating compounds rapidly lose their strength under the influence of time and moisture. That may or may not be true, but it is certain that the fire of this weapon is terrible in its swiftness. In the assault against Klum all the leading officers and men fell as they pushed up the hill.

With the Prussians.

Przelautsch (July 6) Correspondence London Times.

POSITION OF THE TWO ARMIES.

The headquarters of the armies have halted to-day in the same positions as they took up last evening. The 1st Army is here.

The Crown Prince with the 2d Army is at Pardubitz, and the King himself goes there this evening. Detachments have been pushed along the railway towards Prague, and that town it is expected will be occupied by the Prussians to-morrow, for the Austrians are reported to have evacuated it, and by so doing to have given up to the Prussians a free railway communication with Reichenberg.

AUSTRIAN LOSSES.

The Austrians lost, at the battle of Koniggratz, more guns than I stated in my last letter. Their total loss in artillery was one hundred and sixty pieces, and nearly all the ammunition wagons belonging to these were also captured. A number of baggage wagons have also fallen into the hands of the conquerors, and, after being employed in helping to carry the wounded from the field yesterday, joined in the long lines of carriages which followed the Prussian army. They were easily distinguished in the line of march by their light yellow color, which contrasted strongly with the dark blue with which all the Prussian military carriages are painted. Every hour shows how much more severely the Austrians have felt their defeat at Koniggratz than was at first supposed in this army.

The unopposed passage of the Elbe, the mission of Marshal Gablenz, the abandonment of the country south of this town, have been successive proofs of the completeness of the Prussian victory. The *morale* of this army has now risen high, and the soldiers are convinced that the Austrian troops cannot stand against them—a feeling which is no contemptible augury of future victories. But, though the soldiers are confident in themselves, their arms, and their leaders, their confidence never steps beyond just bounds; they are tender and kind to the wounded and prisoners, not only by attending to their wants, but by showing them much consideration, and never exulting over the victory in their presence, which could not be expected from men serving in the ranks.

THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

This is the fifteenth day that the First Army under Prince Frederick Charles has been in Bohemia, and it has already fought four combats and one pitched battle, with invariable success. The Crown Prince has been only twelve days across the frontier, but has in that time gained three victories at Trautenau, Nachod, and Skalitz, and joined in the battle of Koniggratz. Neither of the armies have suffered a reverse, their losses have been comparatively slight, and the Austrians have in less than a fortnight's campaign lost close upon one hundred thousand men from their ranks, with one hundred and eighty-four pieces of artillery.

THE ADVANCE.

In the meantime, amid rumors of probable peace, the army still continues its steady advance, and its march is conducted with the same precautions and the same circumspection as if the campaign was only beginning, and as if an unbroken enemy was in front ready to take advantage of the slightest error. Advanced guards are sent forward, who carefully feel the way for the marching columns, sending scouts to the top of every rise, who, standing out sharp against the sky, peer into the distance; riflemen move in dotted lines through the fields at an even pace with the troops marching on the road, and tread through the corn as carefully as if they were sportsmen beating a covert, or, slipping into a thicket, now appear, now disappear in the foliage much like hounds drawing for a fox.

The troops on the road push along as steadily and perseveringly as on the first day they entered Saxony. The infantry, with their trowsers turned up and boots often drawn on outside them, trudge along merrily, and seem little to feel the heavy yellow cowskin knapsacks and mess-tins for cooking which they carry on their backs. Their helmets have suffered more in the campaign than any other part of their equipment; many have lost the spike on the top, carried away by a bullet or the splinter of a shell at the battle of Koniggratz. Some looked as if they had been knocked off in the hurry of action, and had been marched over heavily by the ranks behind. The belts show a want of pipeclay; and the boots have lost all traces of blacking; but the barrels of the rifles and the blades of the bayonets are all bright and clean, and shine out cold and grey against the dark blue uniforms.

The artillery horses, a little thin, and with rather prominent ribs, from hard work and scarce forage, step briskly out, and almost without stretching their traces. The straight steel-barrelled guns roll along behind them, looking on the road a mere plaything to be drawn by six horses; but when the ground is heavy from falling rain, as on Tuesday morning, near Koniggratz, it needs nearly all the strength of the team to get a gun over the fields up hill, and then horses are often wanting, for their bodies, larger than those of men, are more liable to be struck by shells or bullets, and many are killed or badly wounded as soon as a battery goes under fire.

After the battle of Koniggratz, the positions that had been occupied by the field batteries on either side could be traced by the numbers of dead horses lying where the limbers and wagons had stood. Often twenty or thirty lay dead in the line near together along the front of the battery, and others limped about near them, and, though always moving, never tried to go away from their dead companions. They, too, were soon stretched upon the ground, for the Krankentrager, looking for the sick, mercifully put a carbine behind the ear of every wounded animal and quickly put it out of pain.

The mass of the cavalry is scouring the country to the south of the main army, keeping watch and ward over its right flank; but here and there a few turn up in the line of march, generally a detachment of a few troopers guarding wagons. These detachments are of all kinds of horsemen, cuirassiers with their white flannel coats braced tightly in by the cuirass, and with heavy-looking high-jack boots, are followed quickly by some few men of the Ziethen hussars, with short crimson jackets, or by some of the Weimer light cavalry, with their light blue and silver uniforms looking none the worse for exposure, while every column seems to be headed by Uhlans, the black and white flags of whose lances wave with an almost funereal aspect above their small caps and gay red or yellow facings.

THE MONEY CRISIS.

Stoppage of the Birmingham Banking Company — Two Millions of Pounds Sterling Involved.

Birmingham (July 13, night) telegraph to London Times.

Just now (nearly midnight) it has been determined that the Birmingham Banking Company will not open its doors to-morrow. It had three-fourths of the business of the trading community of this district. To say this is to give some idea of the frightful results which must ensue from this calamity.

At this late hour we cannot enter into the details of the circumstances which have led to this disaster. It has arisen out of the lavish advances made a few years since to one individual in particular, and to many engaged in the iron trade. The subjoined letter, from the general manager contains the only particulars of this fearful disaster which we can give at this moment:—

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BIRMINGHAM BANKING COMPANY.

Gentlemen—By order of your directors it becomes my painful duty to inform you that owing to gross past mismanagement recently discovered, they have sustained heavy losses, and a large amount of capital has been locked up in securities that for a time cannot be realized. Under these circumstances your directors have been compelled to close the bank. While expressing deep sympathy with creditors, it is not necessary for me to say anything more than that their claims are perfectly safe, but to you I am authorized to say that in all probability it will prove that although the whole of the reserve fund is lost, a portion of the paid-up capital will remain if the estate is realized with care and economy. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOMAS F. SHAW, Manager.

The amount of the deposits is about £800,000. Probably the total liabilities are over £2,000,000. The number of shareholders exceeds 800. The company was established in 1829; its paid-up capital at this moment is a little short of £280,000. Contingent depreciations and reserve fund at the last report in February £200,000. They are £20 shares, paid up, but on the original shares no more than £4 3s 6d. has been paid up. The dividend and bonus of late years has been £2 per share annually.

Less than two years since the capital was increased by the issue of 10,000 new shares of £10, paid up at £10 per share premium. At that time the price of the shares was £14. Within the last few months a gradual decline has taken place. Yesterday the shares suddenly ran down to 20; to-day it began to be talked about that all was over, but very few people believed it. The shares were sold at 18 in the course of the day.

The stoppage of Atwood & Spooner's bank was as nothing compared with what this must be. There has been a conference among the other bankers in the town to-night, and they are well prepared for to-morrow; but the scene there will be in the town is something fearful to contemplate. The following circular has been prepared:—

SUSPENSION OF BIRMINGHAM BANKING COMPANY.

The undermentioned banks, desirous of alleviating as much as possible the effects of the stoppage of the Birmingham Banking Company, are prepared to afford facilities for supplying the immediate necessities of the depositors and customers of the bank:—Birmingham Town and District Bank, Birmingham and Midland Bank, Birmingham Joint Stock Bank (limited), Lloyd's Banking Company (limited), National Provincial Bank of England.

Atlantic Cable—Despatches from Ireland.

The following telegram was received by Reuter's Telegram Company at 1·17 P. M., July 12, from R. A. Glass:—

VALENTIA, July 12, 1866.—The *Great Eastern* and attendant ships will leave Berehaven this afternoon, arriving at the buoys on the shore end at daylight to-morrow morning, when the splice will be made, weather permitting.

LIVERPOOL, July 13, P. M.—The *Great Eastern* commenced landing the Atlantic cable this evening. All well.

QUEENSTOWN, July 15.—The *Great Eastern* is paying out the cable.

The reports of Saturday afternoon from her are that one hundred and thirty-five miles have been laid, and that the signals are perfect.

(Continued on the Eighth Page.)

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, July 24.

Prisoners of War.

In reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives calling upon the Secretary of War for the number of prisoners of either side held and that died during the war, he makes the following report:—Number of Union prisoners South, 26,940; number of Rebel prisoners North, 200,000; number of Union prisoners died, 22,576; number of Rebel prisoners died, 26,436.

Customs.

The receipts from customs at the port of New York for the year ending June 30 were $2,903,474·82.

Internal Revenue.

Internal revenue receipts yesterday, $1,383,536·59.

Homestead Lands.

The Governor of Iowa has received warrants for United States land in lieu of swamp land, 4520 acres in Sac county, 4752 acres in Union county, and 359 acres in Mills county. Agricultural College scrip amounting to 270,000 acres was to-day issued to the State of North Carolina. This is the first Southern State that has received its scrip, that of Virginia being now in preparation.

Maximilian's Treaty with France.

Letters from the City of Mexico, received here, contain the intelligence that Maximilian has signed a treaty with M. Daus, the French minister, with the following provisions:—Seven thousand French troops will remain in Mexico, under Maximilian's service, and the Mexican flag is to support them for five years; France will furnish besides to the Maximilian Government $500,000 every month for five years, to meet Maximilian's civil expenses. Maximilian is to give as security for the money thus advanced, and other claims, the railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico. Maximilian's revenues are to be collected by French officers.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

House of Representatives.

The House met at 11 o'clock. The reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

The House bill to authorize the entry and clearance of vessels at the port of Calais, Maine. Passed.

Mr. Eliot, under the permission given by the House to Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, to be absent on account of illness, made the following report from the Committee on Commerce:—

The House bill to provide for and to regulate the weighing of export. It provides that on all weighable articles, hereafter exported, on which drawbacks are allowed, and on all weighable goods withdrawn from the bonded warehouses for export, there shall be levied and collected three cents per one hundred pounds. It abolishes the office of measurer at the port of New York. The duties are to be performed by the weigher. The weighers at New York are to receive $2500 a year. The bill was passed.

The Senate bill to amend the acts relating to officers employed in the District of New York was passed, with an amendment providing that all aids to the revenue, or others performing the duties of inspector, shall be paid the same per diem compensation as inspectors of customs.

The Senate joint resolution manifesting the sense of Congress towards the officers and seamen of the vessels, and others engaged in the rescue of officers and soldiers of the army, the passengers, officers, and crew of the steamship *San Francisco*, was passed, with amendments appropriating $7500 to each of the captains of the three vessels, *Three Bells*, of Glasgow, *Kelsy*, of Boston, and *Antarctic*, of New York, and $500 to each of the mates, and $100 to each man and boy.

Mr. O'Neill (Pa.), to whom the bill had been referred as a sub-committee, presented a report to the House, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Taylor, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported bills granting pensions to Daniel Lucas, Charles M. Port, and Quincy A. May, which were passed.

Mr. Van Aernam (New York) from the same committee, reported a bill granting a pension to Marion M. Burton, widow of a late ensign of the United States Navy. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, (Iowa), the Committee of the Whole was discharged from the consideration of the Senate bill for the relief of James P. Johnson, of Iowa, and the bill was brought before the House and passed.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate joint resolution, providing for an examination of the accounts of the State of Massachusetts for moneys expended during the war for coast defenses, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Political Affairs in Maryland—The Corn Crop Unsurpassed, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, July 24.—A short trip through Western Maryland and the Cumberland Valley, in Pennsylvania, shows that tremendous rains fell in those regions last Saturday. The crops of corn are unsurpassed.

The Union party is as much divided in Western Maryland as it is in Baltimore, and unless these difficulties are compromised, the Democrats will surely carry Maryland.

The weather here is pleasant, the city healthy, and we have no cholera.

Murder in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—Thomas H. Corry, a clerk at the Spencer House, was shot yesterday by a lawyer of this city, named J. C. Healy. Corry died this morning.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Cotton declining. Flour dull, and 10@20 cents lower; sales of 5000 barrels State at $5·50@8·35; Ohio $8·10@11·80; Western $5·50@8 35; Southern drooping, sales 200 barrels, at $9·50@15 75; Canada lower, sales of 100 barrels at $8·25@12·15. Wheat dull and declining. Corn advancing; sales of 56,000 bushels at 84@84½c. Pork heavy at $31·25. Lard dull at 18@20½. Whisky dull.

SCHUYLKILL RIVER RAILWAY,

Via Twenty-Second and Twenty-Third Streets.

A NEW ROUTE TO FAIRMOUNT PARK.

FARE..... ....SEVEN CENTS

EXCHANGE TICKETS, good on all the east and west roads, NINE CENTS. 7 24 1t4

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The New Complication in Europe.

From the Tribune.

The great question, Whether there will be peace in Europe? has not yet been officially answered. Sensational rumors of every kind still abound, but it should be borne in mind that we continue to be without an official announcement of either the acceptance or the rejection of the armistice. A few days ago we expressed a doubt as to the news of the formal acceptance of the armistice by Prussia, and it will appear from the news published yesterday that now just the reverse is announced. We again believe this latter announcement to be devoid of an official basis, and to lack confirmation. Still more do we believe this to be the case with regard to the sensational rumors about a formal threat of armed intervention on the part of France. Until an official announcement is made of the result of the important diplomatic negotiations now going on, all the newspaper despatches should be received with great caution. The following points, we think, may be considered as certain:—

France is determined to use her whole influence to save Austria from an utter collapse, and from losing her position as a grand power. She will exert herself for saving for the Emperor of Austria every province of his empire except Venetia, and even for finding some territorial compensation for the loss of Venetia. To this view neither Italy nor Prussia will make an absolute resistance. It is true the Italian inhabitants of the Tyrol and of Trieste have just made a new exhibition of their desire to be incorporated with Italy, and the Italian Government is said to have insisted that the question of Southern Tyrol be regarded as an open one; but after the cession of Venetia, the enmity between Italy and Austria will never again assume the former dimensions, and the chief cause why Italy sought to weaken Austria will have been removed.

As regards Prussia, Count Bismark would be likely to have little or no objection to indemnifying Austria for her territorial losses, if she will consent to withdraw her opposition to the consolidation of the minor German States under the rule of Prussia. But it is this point which Austria is determined not to yield, and which may yet lead to the failure of the armistice. Expulsion from Germany would naturally appear to Austria as preliminary to her expulsion from the number of the great powers of Europe. Prussia, flushed with her unparalleled successes, feels of course but little inclined to listen in this question to diplomatic counsel, and would greatly prefer to solve the question by the sword. Russia and the present administration of England desire, with France, that Austria remain one of the great powers of Europe, and are reported to make new efforts to this end.

The cession of Venetia to France has caused intense indignation in both Italy and Prussia. In both countries the idea of ceding some territory to France meets with the unanimous and most determined opposition of the people, and any actual concession of this kind would be the germ of the most intense hostility between these countries and France.

On the whole, the complications in Europe have, by the latest steps of the French Government, again become more serious; but neither France, nor Italy and Prussia, we believe, are so eager to rush into a new war as the latest despatches from Europe represent them to be.

France.

From the Times.

The French people have surely reason to be proud of the present position of their country. No wonder that we read in the Parisian papers that upon the announcement of the cession of Venice to France, all parties. Legitimists or Bourbonists, Orleanists, Imperialists, and both wings of the Republicans, the blue or moderate, and red or ultra, joined in common congratulations at the great and bloodless victory France had won. And no one could deny that it was a personal victory for the Emperor. The people of Paris indeed seem to have considered it so, which of course inures to the honor of France and increases her prestige and weight in the councils of Europe.

To compare the France of to-day with France under the first Empire would be unjust and improper. Then France was feared; now she is respected. Then the colossal power she wielded was the work of the military genius of Napoleon; now the influence she exerts is the result of the moral force of her diplomacy and the peaceful development of her innate strength. As the character of the two Emperors is widely different, so there is a wide distinction in the nature of the power the two Empires have unfolded in Europe. In one respect they resemble each other; the power of France was under the First, as it is now under the Third Napoleon, purely personal, and solely the work of the Emperor.

Modern France dates from the outbreak of the first Revolution, in 1789. From the days of her *Grand Monarque*, of her Richelieu and Mazarin, she was gradually sinking in the scale of the world's estimation. Her military influence in Central Europe was annihilated at Rossbach by Frederick the Great, her moral influence was destroyed by her own Pompadours. The only great act that the French monarchy, in spite of all the depressing influences of debauchery, vice, and bibliousness, could nerve itself up to, was the assistance to the American Colonies in their War of Independence against England. The Treaty of Paris in 1783, by which England recognized the independence of the United States, ended this sporadic exertion of power, and the life of France continued to be divided between the tricks of a Cagliostro and the indecencies of a Casanova.

The terrible Revolution, with its oceans of blood, was a tremendous retribution for all the lust and dissoluteness that had ruled uppermost in France for nearly a century. The worst passions of the human heart gained control of the country, and provoked the whole of Europe to intervention. It was then that the whole extent of the power of the French people became evident, for in this unequal contest France came out victorious, and in 1796 her armies dictated peace to all her defeated neighbors. But these victories had also brought upon the stage a man than whom a greater had not existed since the days of Charlemagne, and who, after his first accession to power in 1800, considered it his mission to revive the empire of him whom he considered his prototype. For fifteen years this mighty mind swayed the power of France to his will, and the whole of Europe, excepting England and Russia, was almost literally at his feet. The power of France was then undoubtedly great. But it was the power of brute force wielded by superior intellect. It was hated and feared, and all its victims, whom it had thought to have completely subjected to its control, took advantage of the first favorable opportunity to throw off the yoke. And hence the France of the first Napoleon was crushed in 1815, and among her enemies she found those whom she had raised and benefited.

A sorry time followed for France for the next fifteen years under the "Restoration." The Bourbons had "learned nothing and forgotten nothing," and gratitude to the allied powers who restored them to the throne made the Bourbons their subservient tools. The ordinances of Polignac at last roused the sleeping lion, and the three memorable July days of 1830 saw the end of Bourbon rule and the accession of the Orleans Louis Philippe as "Citizen King." And what was France under him? Mocked and scoffed at in almost every Court of Europe towards the latter part of his reign, troubling himself more about arranging marriages for his sons and daughters than about the best interests of France, it was no wonder that the Revolution of 1848 quietly disposed of him amid the rejoicings of the French people.

This closes the second epoch of modern French history—the first the period of military greatness under Napoleon, the second the period of degradation under the Bourbons and Orleans. When the new Republic of France started in life, with Lamartine for the chief of its provisional government, no one predicted for it a long career. That a monarchy of some form would develop itself out of the incongruous material of French Republicanism, all capable of judging assumed for certain. But no one thought of another Napoleon, none of a second Empire. When Louis Napoleon crossed the channel and announced himself a candidate for a seat in the first Republican Chamber of Deputies, he was laughed at in and out of France. The Germans called him a mooncalf, the Parisians ridiculed him as a visionary and a fool, and all the politicians in Europe considered him an imbecile and half-idiot. He contrived to be elected, and made a speech, and his oracular and sententious mode of expression, with nothing of that vivacity so characteristic of French oratory, occasioned another outburst of laughter and contempt. A President was to be elected, and he became a candidate for the office. The Parisians, pitying themselves upon their superior knowledge, thought his candidacy an excellent joke, as the political posters on the walls of the city during that canvass show. The renowned soldier Cavaignac, it was thought, would carry the day, but he did not. The "mooncalf," the "imbecile," and "half-idiot" was elected in 1849 by a popular vote; he had his term extended ten years, and in 1852 he was Emperor as Napoleon the Third, and France an empire again.

From the ludicrous, or rather boyish attempts at Strasbourg and Boulogne, through the prison gates of Ham, to the Imperial throne of France, there ran but ten years of time, and nothing had occurred in the life of Louis Napoleon that could approach, much less resemble in massive, heroic features, the Titanic career of his uncle—from a Lieutenant of Artillery in 1792 to the Imperial ruler of Europe in 1804.

And yet but fourteen years have elapsed since the second empire was proclaimed; and where and how stands France now? Her achievements in war have not been as numerous, but equally as brilliant as under the Great Uncle. Sebastopol, Magenta, Solferino are as bright names for France's glory as Marengo, Austerlitz, or Jena. But immensely greater have been her victories of peace and diplomacy. The treaties of 1815 deposed his family from the throne, and exiled them forever from France. Those treaties are no longer; they have crumbled to pieces from the constant attrition caused by the present Emperor. And now the oldest Imperial house in Europe voluntarily appeals to him to mediate between it and its enemies, and selects him as the channel through which it makes its concessions. It may have been unusual good luck that has so shaped circumstances that, without any special exhibition of great genius on his part, Louis Napoleon has risen superior to all other monarchs, but then it also must have required unusual sagacity to take hold of them, and bend them to his use.

The Admission of Tennessee—President Johnson Master of the Situation.

From the Herald.

The adoption by the Senate of the House joint resolution, slightly amended, recognizing the State of Tennessee as restored to the Union, and consequently entitled to representation in Congress, practically settles the question in regard to the South. No matter from what point of view it may be considered, it amounts to a surrender by the radicals of the points for which they have been contending so long against the unanimous sentiment of the country. When we recall their former position in relation to restoration, we see at once the completeness of their defeat. They formerly held, with Mr. Thad. Stevens, that the South was mere conquered territory; that the Southern Legislatures were illegal; that the State Governments of the South were not republican in form; and that negro suffrage must be adopted as a *sine qua non*. Now they admit that Tennessee is in the Union; that she is entitled to her rights as a State; that the action of her Legislature is legitimate; that her State Government is republican; and that her refusal to adopt negro suffrage is no bar to her restoration. A few of the more honest and consistent radicals voted against the resolution, both in the Senate and the House; but Wade and Stevens led the majority and hauled down their colors. The defeat of the Austrians at Sadowa was not more decisive.

The pretense put forward by the radicals to cover up their abandonment of what they called their principles, is that the Legislature of Tennessee has ratified the Constitutional amendment proposed by this Congress. That amendment simply provides that representatives shall be apportioned to the several States according to the number of male citizens allowed to vote in each State; that Federal or State officials who violated their official oaths by joining the Rebellion shall not be eligible for office; and that the Rebel debt shall not be paid. This ground has been covered before by the Southern Legislatures, under the advice of President Johnson; and, as Mr. Sumner explained in the Senate and Mr. Boutwell in the House, it does not touch the negro suffrage issue, once so vital to the radicals. Neither Sumner nor Boutwell, however, could muster even a corporal's guard to preserve the consistency of their party. The season for renominations and elections is approaching too nearly for the radicals to continue to defy the opinions of their constituents any longer upon the restoration question, and their panic was general and their rout disastrous. Probably they hope that by restoring Tennessee as a sop to the popular Cerberus, they may keep the other seceded States out a little longer; but the people are too intelligent to be deceived by so transparent a scheme. They know that the admission of Tennessee concedes the whole subject of restoration; but they will not be any more disposed to favor the re-election of those radicals who have by their own votes confessed themselves wrong. The idea of a party retaining place and power by repudiating itself is perfectly absurd; but it is precisely what the radicals have now attempted.

Great stress was laid, both in the Senate and the House, upon the "whereas" which preceded the joint resolution. It was altered and tinkered in every possible way, and some conservative members declined to vote for it. Unquestionably the radicals hope to get the "whereas" into a shape that will present some appearance of consistency with their former utterances and record; but we advise them to waste no more time and trouble upon so puerile an undertaking. Nobody cares what may be said in the "whereas." The resolution, which has been adopted, is the only thing that will have any practical effect, and that resolution makes President Johnson master of the situation. After all these weary months of bitter animosity Congress has adopted the President's policy. The manner of doing so has been most ungracious, but the fact is none the less apparent. The President did not approve of the Constitutional amendment which Tennessee has endorsed; but his disapproval only led the radicals into a trap, for the President does approve of the principles of the amendment, although he thinks their repetition in this form unnecessary. The first article of the amendment provides that all persons born in the United States or naturalized here are citizens thereof. This everybody admits as a logical consequence of the abolition of slavery, and President Johnson has repeatedly asserted it. The second section provides for the apportionment of representatives according to the number of actual voters; but this President Johnson himself suggested. The third section excludes Rebels from office, as President Johnson has done. The fourth section prohibits the payment of the Rebel debt; but President Johnson has already secured this prohibition. Thus Congress has only done the President's work over again. The amendment will never become part of the Constitution, because it is unnecessary; but the other Southern States have only to indorse it, like Tennessee, and they are at once restored to the Union. Congress thus adopts the President's policy in substance, and only differs with him about the form.

We heartily congratulate the President and the people upon their triumph over the radicals. It is a victory that leaves the fanatical factionists in a more demoralized condition than ever. The abandonment of their platform will gain them no popularity, but it will deprive them of all their really honest though misguided supporters, like Mr. Wendell Phillips. They have contended that no Southern Legislature is legal; but they now illogically accept the action of the Tennessee Legislature as the basis of Congressional restoration. They have insisted that no Southern State was truly republican unless it admitted negroes to the ballot-box and official stations; but now they recognize Tennessee as in the Union, although she has decided against negro suffrage. They intended to keep all the Southern States from participation in the next Presidential election; but now they have opened the door so widely that it cannot be again closed.

They have accused the President of usurpations of power; but now they endorse his whole policy. Their fear of the popular vote has proved stronger than their dislike to the President, and they have inadvertently paid him a high compliment by admitting his own State first of all. But at the same time their concessions will gain them no advantage at the elections. Even if all the Southern States were restored to-day, the people would not be any better satisfied with this Congress and the Republican party. They would ask why all this had not been done long ago, without so much delay. They would argue that as Congress had officially acknowledged the President's policy to be correct, Congress must have been all this while in the wrong.

The people also have other issues to settle with the radicals. They do not see why Congress should escape censure for its jobs, its extravagance, its corruption, its public swindles, and its private peculations, because it has at last confessed its imbecility regarding restoration. These abuses alone demand a thorough reconstruction of parties. The admission of Tennessee has rendered President Johnson stronger than ever; but it will not enable the radicals to escape from the political deluge of the fall elections. One great issue may be removed from the canvass; but the other great issues, touching the pockets of the people, through taxation, the tariff and high prices, will remain in full force and damaging effect.

Admission of Tennessee.

From the Daily News.

The process by which the State of Tennessee is being reinstated into the political household is one that conflicts so much with the principles of our form of government, that Congress is sorely perplexed in attempting to carry out the details. In the Senate, on Saturday, a number of modifications of the programme followed by the House were suggested, and the radicals were puzzled to devise some plan for the practical application of their theory that the life of States is in the hands of the National Legislature. The difficulty to be met is the simple fact that the Southern States have, in right, a State existence that does not depend on Congressional action; and it is, in truth, an absurd proceeding to legislate into existence that which already exists, or to pretend to create, by joint or concurrent resolution, that imperishable political essence that was a power, a reality, and a sovereignty before the first Federal Congress was organized under the Constitution.

It is true that Tennessee and other States have been for a time without representation in the Central Legislature, but that was the consequence not of any interruption or cessation of State existence, but of the usurpations of a faction that had taken possession of the National Capitol, and in the exercise of an authority to which they had no claim, ignored the legitimate claims of others. This monopoly of central legislation might have been assumed at any period in the course of the republic by any faction that had the audacity to attempt it, and the power to trample upon right. It is because the Southern States are weak and powerless that the radicals have deprived them of their privileges, and they would continue to do so were it not that they are aware of a popular sentiment in the North that has been aroused for the vindication of the principles of self-government and the integrity of the republic. It has been the confessed purpose of the radicals to disfranchise the Southern people until after the next Presidential election; and the scheme has only been abandoned under the pressure of a popular opinion so earnest and emphatic in its protest, that even the most reckless demagogues felt that it was dangerous and useless to resist it.

But we are willing to leave to the radical Congress the poor gratification of seeming to confer upon the South a boon, while they are in fact acknowledging, upon compulsion, an inalienable right. If our enemies permit our remonstrances to march into our camp, we will not too closely question whether they come by the byways or by the highways. The point is to secure Southern representation in Congress. If the Southern States have to bend a little at the threshold, it is only to pick up the keys to the vaults where the treasures of their political future are stored. They will resume their dignity and independence when they become a power and an influence in the National Legislature. What though Brownlow presents the passport of Tennessee stained with his insult and falsehood; the shame is his, not hers. When her voice is heard in the Capitol she can brand the falsehood and resent the insult. Soldiers that march to victory do not hesitate to travel a little through the mire; and the Southern States should not hesitate to do whatever they honorably can to secure Congressional representation.

The admission of Tennessee is the first step towards reconstruction, and the first step is the most difficult. The radicals are bold and stubborn, but they have been compelled to take a step backwards, and in their case retrogression means a consciousness of defeat. The exposure of their conspiracy to obtain possession of the Federal arms and munitions of war, with intent to provoke another civil strife, was scarcely needed to demonstrate their unworthiness even to exist as a party in the political arena. But their organization is still strong enough to be dangerous, and never more dangerous than now, when prompted by desperation. Let no attribute of strength be neglected in forming the great conservative party that is to bear the banner of the national Union in the coming struggle. We commence this campaign auspiciously, with the rehabilitation of Tennessee as a good omen of success; let the fight go on till every star in the flag of the Union symbols a State in the full enjoyment of its rights, in the full exercise of its duties as a State, under the Constitution and laws of the Republic.

The Dignity of Congress.

From the World.

The dignity of the House of Representatives has been vindicated against General Rousseau, of Kentucky, who had infringed upon that awful thing by laying his rattan over the shoulders of a scurvy little political parson named Grinnell. This wretched little being had previously inflicted a much worse wound upon the dignity of the House by making it his passive accomplice in an utterly blackguardly attack upon the character of the gallant officer who subsequently chastised him. But as Grinnell belongs to the party of "great moral ideas," his colleagues of the majority lacked the heart to call him to account for indulging in the established vernacular of their faction.

Speaker Colfax made his reprimand of General Rousseau as short as possible; but he could not make it so short that it should not give him an opportunity of being ungrammatical. It is a small matter, comparatively, to be reprimanded by a Rump Congress; but it is hard to be told, in the name of an assembled "House of Representatives," that "they have declared" one guilty of "violating its privileges." Now that the House has eased its mind, we submit that the Senate ought to take some notice of the affront put upon its more august self by Senator Sumner, when he confessed, as he did the other morning, that he had committed it to what he knew to be an "undignified" proceeding because he was afraid of Thaddeus Stevens! Secretary Seward, who has such a passion for publishing correspondence that, when his own pen for a moment pauses in its productive flow, he prints all the letters he can find in his pigeon-holes, sent to the press some time since an epistle from our Portuguese friend, Mr. Minister Harvey.

This epistle Thaddeus Stevens and his friends consider that Mr. Harvey had no business to write; and by way of letting all our foreign Ministers know that they are a lot of sweeps and lackeys, with no right to opinions of their own, these liberal politicians made up their minds that if Mr. Sumner and the Senate would not agree to cut off Harvey's rations by name in the Diplomatic Appropriation bill, the mission to Portugal should be abolished outright! Comment upon such a proceeding is needless. Even the radical Senators had the grace to be ashamed of it; and Mr. Fessenden spoke on the subject with some little glow of wounded self-respect. But under the whip of Sumner, Mr. Fessenden and the rest crouched down, just as Sumner himself had crouched under the whip of Stevens; and the Senate actually joined with the House in snatching away Mr. Harvey's dinner off his table, because he was so audacious as to express his own views in a letter to the head of his own department. To have stopped the salary of Secretary Seward or the President would have been not one whit more decent and constitutional, but it would, at least, have been more courageous. And if the Senate has any real feeling of "dignity" left, this transaction should be taken up, and the parties to it excoriated in the most impressive manner "upon the record."

PRESS PROSECUTIONS.—There are seven literary journals in Paris which have been prosecuted by the Government for having treated of political matters.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

Fourth District,

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,

OFFICE, SPRING GARDEN HALL,
COR. THIRTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN,
PHILADELPHIA, July 17, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to all persons residing or doing business in the FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, embracing the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-Seventh Wards, that the Annual Tax for 1866, upon Incomes, Licenses, Pianos, Watches, etc., is now due, and will be received at this Office without penalty, until the 28th day of July inclusive.

BENJAMIN H. BROWN,
7 17 10t COLLECTOR.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; or MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. P. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FRANKFORD LYCEUM OF SCIENCE for the acquirement and diffusion of useful knowledge are hereby notified that the property belonging to the said institution has been sold and the funds ready for distribution. The stockholders are therefore requested to produce their certificates or other evidences of claim within one year from this date, otherwise they will be debarred from all right in said fund.

WILLIAM OVINGTON,
ISAAC HALLOROSS,
ROBERT HUCKEL,
No. 4610 Frankford street, Frankford.
FRANKFORD, June 18, 1866 6 19 tu6w*

OFFICE OF THE TARR HOMESTEAD OIL COMPANY, No. 274 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TEN CENTS a share, clear of State taxes, payable on and after the 25th instant.

Transfer books will close on the 18th, and reopen on the 25th.

7 16 9t C. HIESKELL, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON FIRST Mortgage Bonds of UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Eastern Division, due August 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the Banking House of JAY COOKE & CO., New York, on and after that date.

WILLIAM J. PALMER,
7 19 11t* Treasurer.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—That we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and administer it in the safest and most effectual manner, 18,000 patients and the medical profession will testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 737 WALNUT Street. 7 14 sw6t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Instantaneous, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Mindleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY st., N. Y. 33

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE-BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,

which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—

1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.

2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.

3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish-Pond, etc.

4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.

5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, by female loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.

6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.

7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address,

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street,
Room No 18.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.

Country Agents wanted, 6 29 3m

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.

WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS SUPPLIES,

No. 118 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery,

Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting.

AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING

Of best quality and manufacture. (4 25 3comp

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE
CRESSON SPRINGS,
On the Summit of the Alleghenv Mountains,
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS

Since last season additional buildings have been completed and furnished, adding greatly to our facilities for accommodation. The grounds have been very much improved. A Band has been engaged for the season. Fine livery in attendance. Excursion Tickets are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad, good until October 1. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M., come through to Cresson in daylight. All through trains stop. Persons wishing to engage rooms, can do so by addressing

GEORGE W. MULLIN,
CRESSON SPRINGS,
6 28 1m Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,
6 14 thstu2m PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Will open for the reception of guests on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.

DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.

Persons desiring to engage rooms will address

BROWN & WOELPPER
PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE.

The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington and State of New Jersey, are hereby informed that the subscriber is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD.

N. B.—Stages for the accommodation of passengers to and from Brown's Mills, will run from Pemberton to depot.

JOHN HAVENS,
6 23sw2m Proprietor of Stages

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co

MAHANOY CITY HOTEL.
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.

WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O

ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL.
Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL.
Lebanon co., Charles Boedermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY.
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berk co.

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.

LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co

APRIL 21, 1866. 4 33 3m

SUMMER TRAVEL,
Via North Pennsylvania Railroad,
SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO

WILKESBARRE,	MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,	ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM,	HAZLETON

AND ALL POINTS IN THE
Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.

Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels
Are the Specialities of this Route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new Hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets, at 7 30 A. M., 3 30 P. M., and 5 15 P. M.

For particulars, see time table in another column.

6 9 2mrp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6 00 A. M.
Mail	7 30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2 00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4 15 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5 15 P. M.
Mail	4 45 P. M.
Freight	11 33 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 08 A. M.
Accommodation	5 50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street 5 30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson 6 32 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street 10 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield 1 00 P. M. and 3 15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4 45 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Tickets for sale at No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel), and at the office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 26 S. Fifth street.

The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No. 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No. 329 N. Wharves, above Vine, will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.

Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City, and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

6 15 2m JOHN G. BRYANT Agent

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1863.

GEORGE J. BOLTON,
6 27wfm2m PROPRIETOR.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of visitors.
7 5 1m BENJ. A. SHOEMAKER Proprietor.

The Saturday 4½ P. M. line from Vine street wharf returns on Monday, arriving in Philadelphia at 9 A. M.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious and elegant establishment will open for the reception of guests on or before the 27th day of June, 1866.

6 15 tu w2m ROBERT B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

EXCURSIONISTS,
TOURISTS,
AND
Pleasure Seekers
TO
NIAGARA FALLS,

Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc. etc., will find it to their advantage to procure

THROUGH TICKETS,

WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE

CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE,
No. 425 CHESNUT STREET.

Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montreal, and Quebec, via the American and English Line of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York or Boston by

FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES.

These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country.

No extra charge for meals or state-rooms on steamers between Niagara Falls and Montreal.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route.

For further information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street. N. VAN HORN,
6 13wfm2m Passenger Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.
GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT
FOR
TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL
TO
NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.

These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866 and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.

For tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY July 16, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—

9 00 A. M., Morning Mail, due 12 25.
2 00 P. M., Accommodation, due 6 P. M.
4 00 P. M., Fast Express, due 7 05.

Returning will leave Cape Island—
6 30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10 07.
9 40 A. M., Fast Express, due 12 07.
5 00 P. M., Express, due 8 22.

Ticket Offices, at Ferry, foot of Market street, and No. 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.

6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH,
SCHUYLKILL,
AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,

No. 935 North NINTH Street,

Above Poplar, East Side. (6 2

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6 6m

BENDER'S
COAL AND ICE DEPOT,
S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg and Heater size $7 50; Nut at $6 50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size $6 00. All other sizes $7 00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight.

5 14 6m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—The stated meeting of the Board of Guardians took place yesterday afternoon, at the Blockley Almshouse, President Erety in the chair.

The House Agent reported the following census of the House for the week ending Saturday, July 21, 1865, as follows:—

Number in the House at 12 o'clock M., 2822; same time last year, 2535; increase, 288. Admitted during the past two weeks, 216; births, 6; deaths, 41; discharged, 148; indentured, 43. Number of persons granted lodgings within the last two weeks, 69; meals, 171.

The persons in the various departments are classified thus:—Males in insane department, 217; females in insane department, 400; total number of males, 1194; females, 1629. Total males and females in insane department, less assistants, 788. The Hospital Committee, to whom was referred the application of Dr. Argus as Resident Physician of the House, reported favorably. The Board then went into an election, when the recommendation of the committee met with a unanimous endorsement by the members.

The Committee on Proposals for furnishing the House with meat made their report, which was accepted, and the Committee instructed to contract for the same.

The Steward's requisitions were read and approved, when the Board adjourned.

CORNER-STONE LAID.—The corner-stone of the Centennial Methodist Episcopal Church, at Fortieth and Sansom streets, was laid yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance. The ceremonies were conducted in the small one-story frame building adjoining the lot on which the new church is being erected. Rev. Mr. Mathers read the Disciplinarian Lesson, after which the 962d hymn was sung. Rev. Franklin Moore read the 132d Psalm, and Rev. Pattison read 1st Corinthians iii.

Bishop Simpson followed in an interesting address. The corner-stone was then laid. The box contained the following documents and coins:—1. Copy of Charter of Church; 2. A History of the Church; 3. Copies of Philadelphia morning papers; 4. Copies of *Christian Advocate* and *Methodist;* 5. Copy of Holy Bible; 6. Copy of Methodist Hymn Book; 7. Copy of Discipline of Methodist Episcopal Church; Coin—Gold $1 piece; silver, half, quarter, 10 cents, 5 cents, and 3 cents; nickel, 5 cents, 3 cents, 2 cents, 1 cent.

INQUIRING FOR THE "QUEER."—A man of respectable appearance walked into a public house near Second and Race streets, yesterday afternoon, and said to a person in the bar-room, "Is this the place they sell queer?" "What do you mean by queer?" was asked in reply. The stranger then said, "Counterfeit money." He was told that there was no counterfeit money bought or sold there, whereupon he left the place. He was followed and seen to go into a tavern not far off, which he remained in only a few minutes. The person who had followed him then asked the keeper of the public house what the man wanted, but he refused to say. The stranger was again followed, and near Chesnut and Third streets was seen to accost a man and hand something to him. A few minutes after, the man who had inquired for "queer" was taken into custody. Recorder Eneu committed him for a further hearing.

ACCIDENT ON THE DELAWARE—A MAN DROWNED.—Yesterday a row-boat, with fifteen men from the coal wharves on Windmill Island, was run into by the schooner *D. S. Birch*, which was coming up the Delaware. The row-boat was not capsized, but she was pushed round with such violence that one of the men, named Michael Rork, was knocked overboard and drowned. The brother of Rork, who was in the row-boat, states that the schooner passed over the unfortunate man. The other men in the row-boat got on board the schooner, and were landed on Delaware avenue. The captain of the schooner, Mr. A. T. Blackman, of New Jersey, was arrested and locked up at the Central Station to await a hearing to-day. The drowned man resided at No. 244 German street, where he leaves a wife and two children.

THE ROXBOROUGH WATER WORKS.—The reservoir for the new Roxborough Water Works will soon be completed. The embankments are all up, and the work of puddling has been commenced. The reservoir is 350 feet long on the bottom, 185 feet wide, and about 20 feet deep, giving it a capacity of 12,000,000 gallons of water. It stands 375 feet above Flat Rock dam, near which the Cornish engine is to be erected for forcing the water into the reservoir. The work of building the engine house has been commenced.

HELD FOR ASSAULT.—George Creasy and Frederick Eva had a hearing at the Central Station, yesterday, on the charge of assaulting George Dyer, at his residence, Ellsworth street, above Twelfth. Complainant testified that defendants came to his house in the evening, called him out, and Creasy asked him in reference to reports said to have been circulated by him. A quarrel ensued, and the assault followed. Held to answer.

THE NEW GAS OFFICE.—The addition to the Gas Office, on Seventh street, above Chesnut, will soon be completed. The front, which is two stories high, has no pretensions to architectural beauty. It is composed of cast iron and pressed brick, with sandstone dressings. The additional space will give increased accommodations to the clerks, and no doubt facilitate the business of the office.

UNITED STATES ARSENAL.—Work at the United States Arsenal on the Schuylkill is almost entirely suspended. During the war there were nine hundred men employed there, and it supplied at one time about ten thousand sewing women with work. A further discharge of hands is expected in a short time, which will reduce the present force of one hundred men about one-third.

FIRES.—Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the picker-room of Garsed's mill, on Tacony street, Twenty-third Ward, caused by a "blower," but it was confined to the apartment in which it originated, and the loss will not exceed $2000, which is covered by insurance.

There was a slight fire yesterday in the Globe Cotton Mill, the damage not exceeding $50.

SUPPOSED DISASTER ON THE DELAWARE.—The fishing skiff *Oriel*, with her sails set, rowlocks in, and all complete, was found bottom upwards last evening, by Henry H. Lewis, and towed into Washington street wharf. It was supposed that the crew had been drowned. She was first seen between the Point house and the Coal Wharf.

YOUTHFUL DEPRAVITY.—Edward Murray, fourteen years old, was before Alderman Tunison yesterday morning, charged with the larceny of a watch, the property of a man who boarded in the same house with him, in Locust street, above Ninth. He was held in five hundred dollars bail to answer.

DELEGATE ELECTION.—The Democratic citizens in the various election districts held an election last evening, for the purpose of electing one person in each precinct to meet in convention to-day, for the purpose of revising the rules for the government of the party.

COMPLETED.—The new ferry-boat *Shackamaxon*, built for the Kensington and New Jersey Ferry Company, has been completed, and will make her trial trip on Thursday afternoon next. She is to run between Kensington and Cooper's Point.

THE PORTLAND SUFFERERS.—The contributions sent to the Mayor yesterday for these unfortunates were:—Miss A., five dollars, and Benjamin T. Tredick, one hundred dollars.

DROWNED.—Daniel Ashworth, of Richmond street, Bridesburg, was found drowned yesterday in the Delaware.

THE DAVENPORTS.—At present the Davenport Brothers are giving their entertainment with success at Brussels. They had only announced two representations, but have been induced to prolong their stay.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday has the following items:—

CABINET MATTERS.

Cabinet matters begin to assume a new phase, according to outside report, and the reformation promised threatens not to be so complete as was at first supposed. The immediate friends of Mr. Stansbury assert that that gentleman predicated his acceptance of the Attorney-Generalship upon the retention of Mr. Stanton in the Cabinet, in which he was backed by very strong and influential influences. Stanton, on being applied to, promised, if retained, to come out squarely and unequivocally in support of the President's policy. His instructions to General Thomas refusing military interference in the affairs of the Tennessee Legislature, are cited as an evidence of this arrangement. It is also positively promised that a letter will shortly appear from Mr. Stanton in reply to Senator Doolittle's circular, endorsing the Philadelphia Convention and all the general features of Mr. Johnson's administration. Stanton's enemies assert that this arrangement has been brought about in response to the piteous appeals of the Secretary of War to be retained. They allege that he is positively afraid to leave the office yet. I give these statements, with the assertion that they are traceable directly to the parties interested.

CABINET DINNER PARTY.

Secretary Seward gave a dinner party Saturday evening to the members and ex-members of the Cabinet, Secretary Harlan only being absent. The gathering was a purely social one.

THE TENNESSEE DELEGATION.

Since the House has passed a resolution declaring Tennessee entitled to representation in Congress, some of the delegation are intending to claim their seats to-morrow, and thus test the sincerity of the majority. As the House has passed the resolution, and as each body is the sole judge concerning the admission of its own members, it is difficult to conceive how any one could object.

HOW NATIONAL MONEY IS WASTED.—A Parliamentary exposure of reckless extravagance is to be made. It appears that at Woolwich, England, two years ago, massive machine framings and standards were cast in solid gun-metal, and a large quantity of iron pig, bought some forty or fifty years ago, and then paid for at the rate of £5 8s. per ton, is used at Sheerness yard for such purposes as building the walls of clinker bins and sullage houses. At Woolwich yard not less than two thousand three hundred and sixty-three tons have been laid down for paving some three thousand four hundred and thirty-two yards of the chain-cable store and testing house. The expense per square yard of labor in laying down the pig has been from 2s. to 6s. 5½d., "varying according to local circumstances;" so that the paving has in most instances cost £5 per square yard.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chesnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 28



SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,
OF THE
Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE
No. 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.

5 26§ BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK
OF
FANCY AND PLAIN
SILVER WARE,
Of the Finest Quality. [5 26 §

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

FIREWORKS!
FIREWORKS!
GREAT CENTRAL DEPOT
For Pyrotechnics of all Kinds,

Suitable for city retail trade, and also a large assortment for Private Exhibitions.

Gentlemen getting up private displays are especially requested to call.

JOSEPH E. SMILEY,
6 30 No. 23 South FRONT Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley, Jeremiah Hacker, Joshua H. Morris, Richard Wood, Richard Cadbury, Henry Haines, T. Wistar Brown, William C. Longstreth, Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 7 26§
OFFICE No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71...	$95 000 00
120,000	" " 6 " " '81...	128 100 00
200 000	" " 7 3 10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes.......	94,375 00
160,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan..........	90,555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan..........	53,250 00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan..........	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..........	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..........	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..........	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia..........	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company..........	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company..........	3,250 00
40 000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call......	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan..........	18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property..........	170 000 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value....	$996,500 00
	Real Estate..........	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made..	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company..........	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value..........	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks..........$55 956 89	
	Cash in Drawer.......... 678 48	56,635 37
		$1 253 630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George C. Leiper, Hugh Craig, Robert Burton, John D. Taylor, Samuel E. Stokes, J. F. Penistan, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooks, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 1§

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $10 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 1 3 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital..........	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus..........	944 543 15
Premiums..........	1,162 308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, Edward C. Dale, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 t12§

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN, FURMAN SHEPPARD, THOS. MACKELLAR, JOHN SUPPLEE, JOHN W. CLAGHORN, SILAS YERKES, JR., ALFRED S. GILLETT, N. S. LAWRENCE, CHARLES I. DUPONT, HENRY F. KENNEY, JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahoney, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmond Castillon, Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, Daniel Haddock, Jr., John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 1§

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AT GROVER'S THEATRE,
On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866

300,000 tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 presents awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans Home Fund, $5,000 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum, the balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF WILLIAM E. OWENS, NO 527 CHESNUT STREET; ALSO, SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED:

1 Three-story Brick Residence, H street, between Sixth and Seventh..........	$8,000
1 Three-story Brick Residence, Second street, near E..........	10,000
1 Three-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N..........	8,000
1 Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N..........	5,000
1 Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N..........	5,000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street north..	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness, complete..........	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring..........	2,000
1 Set Diamonds, complete (Pin, Ear-rings and Rings)..........	1,000
1 Grand Piano (Steinway's)..........	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set..........	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each..........	6 000
10 Grand Pianos, $500 each..........	5 000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, 200 each..........	20 000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches, $125 each..........	6,250
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each..........	1,000
80 American Case Silver Watches, $75 each..	6 000
75 Hunting Case Silver Watches, $40 each....	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each..........	7,500
25 Diamond Pins $100 each..........	2 500
40 Sewing Machines $100 each..........	4,000
20 Sewing Machines $75 each..........	1,500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each..........	1,500
50 Silver Castors $25 each..........	1,250
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, etc., $6 to $10 each..........	41 000
10,000 Tea and Table Spoons etc., $2 to $5 each..	25,000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, etc., $1 to $3 each..........	14,000
49,453 Books, Cutlery, Engravings etc., $1 to $10 each..........	50,000
Total..........	$250,000

The awards will be made after the concert on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear on the list they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal hotels, book and music stores in the city, and at the headquarters in the mammoth fair building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home fund corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue Washington D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
Major H. A. HALL,
President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.
Colonel CHARLES E. CAPEHART,
Major M. H. ALBERGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE.
TREASURER.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,
Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as agents, but no commissions will be allowed.

Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office order draft, express or registered letters.

In every case send the name and Post Office address, county and State of each separate subscription and inclose stamp. All orders for tickets must be addressed to

WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert,
Washington, D. C.,
Lock Box No. 32.

Tickets also for sale by
F. NOLENS & CO.,
General Agents,
No. 210 West FOURTH Street,
P. O. Box 655. Wilmington Delaware.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 27 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to L. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from a charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

Refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John H. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. F. Dougherty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Major G. M. Van Buren, N. Y. 6 23 1m

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
THIS EVENING,
second night of the distinguished tragedian,
JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH,
in his popular character of D'ARTAGNAN, in the grand Romantic Play, entitled THE THREE GUARDSMEN.
Second appearance in Philadelphia of the celebrated
M'ME SCHELLER.
The popular and brilliant actor,
MR. L. R. SHEWELL.
THE THREE GUARDSMEN EVERY EVENING.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON.
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.



FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 19

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 20, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the grounds at TWENTY-FOURTH and SOUTH Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.,
On SATURDAY,
July 28, 1866, sale commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, the Buildings, etc., heretofore known as the
SOUTH STREET UNITED STATES HOSPITAL,
viz:

6 Frame Buildings,
1 Frame Sink,
12 Closets,
1 Upright Boiler,
1 Cooking Range,
2 Wash troughs,
5 Iron Hoppers,
3 Iron Soil Containers,
6 Iron Sinks,
2 Wooden Sinks,
5 Iron Bath-tubs,
1 Cedar Tank,
1 Flagstaff,
Counters Shelving, Drawers, etc.,
68 feet of 1½-inch Gas-Pipe,
190 feet of 1-inch Gas-Pipe,
389 feet of ¾-inch Gas-Pipe,
119 feet of ½-inch Gas-Pipe,
571 feet of ⅜-inch Gas-Pipe,
114 feet of ¼-inch Gas-Pipe,
78 feet of 1½-inch Iron Water-Pipe
39 feet of 3-inch Cast-iron Pipe,
382 feet of Lead Pipe (assorted sizes),
51 Gas Pendants,
29 Pendant Arms,
22 Bibb Cocks,
9 Stop-Cocks,
15 Pillar-Cocks,
11,200 Bricks in Pavement;
Also a lot of Board Fencing.

The Frame Buildings contain about 13,920 feet Hemlock Scantling 14,720 feet Flooring and Tongued Boards, 22,970 feet Rough Boards, 942 feet Shelving.

Terms of Sale—Cash, Government funds. A deposit of twenty (20) per cent. to be paid on every accepted bid, the balance immediately after the sale.

Plans of the buildings can be obtained and schedules of lots seen upon application at this office.

The buildings, etc., must be removed within fourteen (14) days from date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchasers.

The South Street City Passenger Railway cars pass the Hospital every five minutes.

By order of
Brev. Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Ass't Qr. Master General U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
7 21 6t Capt. and Assistant Quartermaster.

SALE OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises,
A PUBLIC AUCTION,
under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M.,
On THURSDAY, August 2, 1866,
the following described lot of Quartermasters' stores:—

100 cords wood.
12,000 feet oak and ash plank (wheelwright's stuff)
9,000 feet matched flooring.
1,400 pieces six-light sash 8 by 10, glazed.
20,000 feet assorted lumber.
2,000 feet square timber, 10 by 12.
40 kegs cut nails.
39 army wagons.
15 carts.
1 dead-horse wagon.
1 water wagon, iron.
6 hose carriages and reels.
12 sets harness (four horse).
20 sets harness (Ambulance).
15 sets cart harness.
25 riding saddles, bridles, head halters curry-combs, and horse-brushes.
25 white-wash brushes, water-buckets, shovels, spades, picks and paulins.
15 cooking stoves.
20 heating stoves.
1 lot castings, fire-bricks, etc., for cook stoves (new), office desks, tables, chairs, benches, matting, wardrobes, cupboards.
2 letter presses.
2 grindstones.
1 grindstone, large, 4 feet diameter, 8 inch face (new).
50 ladders.
50 fire-hooks.
8 platform scales, large.
4 counter scales.
4 warehouse trucks, blocks and falls.
69 iron bedsteads.
300 blankets.
About 10,000 pounds grain sacks.
1 scow, 20 by 60 feet, but little used.
1 set mathematical instruments.
1 spirit level and tripod.
1 surveyor's compass, target, etc.
About 3000 feet gum hose, 2 and 2½ inch (new) with couplings and nozzles, complete.
5,000 feet gum hose, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2 and 2½, with couplings and nozzles, partly worn.
100 brass cocks, angle-valves, etc. worn.

ALSO, 20 HORSES.

Together with a large quantity of other property, not above enumerated.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue from day to day until all is sold.

Purchasers must remove their stores within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., in charge 1st Division, Q. M. G. O. 7 20 11t

SALE OF MACHINERY, ETC.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
WASHINGTON, June 16, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction at the Navy Yard, NORFOLK, on FRIDAY, the 3d day of August next, the following articles, viz:—

Twenty-one Rollers of Rolling Mill.
Seven Nail Machines.
One Guide Mill (complete), 38 Rollers.
Two bundles Saws for Slotting Screws.
Two Machines for Slotting Screws.
Seven Machines for Cutting Threads.
Four Oil Retainers.
Two Oil Press Rollers.
Eight pieces Iron Shafting.
Six sets Couplings for Shafting.
Lot of Taps and Dies for Gas Fitting.
One box Lacings (leather).
Three boxes Belting.
One Gun-screw Machine.
One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 164 pounds.
One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 141 pounds.
One piece Leather Belting, 20 inches wide, 224 pounds.
Two rolls Gum Packing.
Six bars Octagon Steel (cast).

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; and all articles to be removed from the yard within ten days from day of sale.

By order of Navy Department.

JOSEPH SMITH,
6 19tuth13t Chief Bureau Yards and Docks.

EXCURSIONS.

PLEASANT DAILY EXCURSIONS up the River to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia, by the splendid Steamer JOHN A. WARNER, leaving Chesnut street wharf at 2 P. M. Returning leaves Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving at Philadelphia about 6 o'clock. On SUNDAY leaves Chesnut street wharf at 1½ o'clock P. M., stopping at Magargee's wharf, Kensington.

Fare for the Excursion, 40 cents. 7 7 1m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1866.

Sealed Proposals are invited at this office until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, August 6, 1866 for the purchase of (13,000) THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows:—

(1400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kendall Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.

This wood consists of about ONE THIRD (⅓) PINE and TWO-THIRDS (⅔) OAK, and is piled immediately along the track of the railroad.

(11,600) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard, three-quarters of a mile north of Alexandria, on the line of the Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown Railroad.

This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (⅔) PINE and ONE-THIRD (⅓) OAK, is piled along the track, and is distant about one-half of a mile from a wharf on the Potomac river, leading to which there is a direct and level road.

All of the wood offered for sale is of good or fair quality, and thoroughly seasoned.

Proposals will be received for quantities from (50) fifty cords and upwards, with privilege of taking all of either or both lots.

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the opening of the bids, and upon measurement of the wood.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvantageous to the United States.

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
7 16 18t Department of Washington.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
June 30 1866.

Sealed Proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, will be received at this bureau until 10 A. M., 30th July, 1866.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for Steamers," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 40,000 tons, of 2240 pounds.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects, for the purpose intended which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers, clean, of uniform quality, selected free from impurities, unmixed, of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory, and be subject to such inspection as to quality and quantity as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector or inspectors to be appointed by the Bureau, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels, at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Bureau, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Bureau, the exigencies of the service may require, commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo; furnishing, if demanded, not less than one thousand tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will be likewise received for the delivery of 12,000 tons of the same quality of coal to be delivered in the port of New York, on board vessels, as at Philadelphia.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, of the proper quality, and at the proper time and place, the Bureau will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may seem necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charges to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delays in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractors, will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted enter into obligation, at such time as may be prescribed by the Bureau, with good and sufficient securities, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee; and the Department reserves the right to reject all the offers, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Two or more sureties each, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue of the District.

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent will be withheld from the amount of all payments which reservation is not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent, or other amount that may be due upon each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Bureau, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in the delivery of coal, in the quantity or quality, and at the place and time directed by the Bureau then and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted and none other, will be notified, and, as early as practicable, a contract will be transmitted to them which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee, and certificate is herewith given:—

FORM OF OFFER

I (or we), of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamers' use, at ——, at the rate of —— per ton of 2240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 30th day of June, 1866, from the Navy Department, and hereunto appended.

Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signatures and certificates.

(Place.)
(Date.) (Signed) A. B.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned residents of ——, in the State of ——, and of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 30th of June, 1866 hereto appended, and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——, and that which may be accepted.

Witness. (Signed), C. D.
(Place.) E. F.
(Date.)

FORM OF CERTIFICATE AS TO GUARANTORS

OFFICE OF THE ASSESSOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
FOR THE —— DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF ——.

Be it known, that on this —— day of —— A. D., 18—, at my office above named, —— —— and —— ——, the guarantors named in the foregoing guarantee, and known to me as such, severally appeared and made oath that they are worth, respectively, above all indebtedness, the sums set against their several names as follows, viz:—

—— ——, $——.
—— ——, $——.

And I hereby certify that by the books and records in this office it appears that said parties, at the last annual assessment of internal revenue in this revenue district, to wit, on the —— day of ——, A. D., 18—, were assessed upon property and income of the following value, viz. The said —— ——, $——, the said —— ——, $——.

Witness my hand:— G. H., Assessor. [6 29 4t]

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING IRON AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY,
No. 260 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 17, 1866.

Separate Sealed Proposals, to be endorsed "Proposals for Chain and Bar Iron" will be received at this office until SATURDAY, July 28 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the following articles, which are required for immediate use at the Washington Navy Yard, viz:—

200,000 (two hundred thousand) pounds Chain Links, 1½ inch diameter and 15 inches long.

90,000 (ninety thousand) pounds Chain Links, 1⅛ inch diameter and 13½ inches long.

40,000 (forty thousand) pounds Chain Links, 1 1-16 inch diameter and 13 inches long.

5000 (five thousand) pounds 3½ inch round Bar Iron, refined.

2000 (two thousand) pounds 3½ inch round Bar Iron.

1500 (fifteen hundred) pounds 1½ inch round Bar Iron.

2000 (two thousand) pounds 2¼ inch round Bar Iron.

The above articles to be delivered at Washington Navy Yard, free of cost to the Government for freight or transportation, subject to inspection, and at the risk and expense of the party furnishing.

Sufficient guarantee for prompt delivery will be required of successful bidders.

CALVIN C. JACKSON,
7 19 6t Paymaster U. S. Navy.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum: One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

SUBSCRIBERS to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH in West Philadelphia, who have failed to receive their papers regularly for a few days past, are requested to forward names and addresses to this office at once.

The Crisis in Europe.

THE dream of VON BISMARK is developing. Out of the theft of two insignificant provinces he has made a cause, and is making that cause a great one. Schleswig-Holstein is the pretext for a national aggrandizement such as has not been manifested since the career of the first NAPOLEON closed. Prussia, with a puppet for Kaiser, has a mighty man for Prime Minister. BISMARK, though personally and politically a wicked man, is a great genius; and, as he can never be Emperor, it is fair to suppose that he is a perfect patriot, since he makes no effort or exertion that does not exalt Prussia among the nations. Thus, while his people so despise VON BISMARK as to even openly wish for his assassination, they (suddenly blinded by the glory of successful military achievements) have been forced into adulation and adoration for the "Man of Blood and Iron." There is another cause for this revolution in popular feeling. It lies in the discovery of BISMARK'S scheme—the elevation of the imbecile WILHELM of Prussia to the position of Emperor of Germany.

No one apprecíates this more fully than NAPOLEON III, and although possibly too late, he is going to make an attempt to thwart the design. If he succeeds BISMARK will fall, but his great work will live in the brightest pages of history. BISMARK wants but three empires on the continent of Europe—France, Germany, Russia. To secure this Austria must be crushed, and BISMARK cries "Down with the Huns!" Thus far the success of the Prussians has been wonderful. Sadowa has been made the decisive battle of a short and sharp campaign, and has not only resulted in securing to Prussia her demands, but has so terrified FRANCIS JOSEPH that he sues for peace, and asks for the kind offices of a neutral power. To show his honesty in the matter he pledges Venetia to France as a retainer fee.

The negotiations for an armistice thus brought about have been positively refused by Prussia, and only conditionally listened to by Italy. It is easy to see that any offer will be refused by BISMARK now that he is flushed with victory; and it is doubtful if even NAPOLEON or ALEXANDER can secure the nationality of Austria, especially as Prince FREDERICK CHARLES is now in Prague, and pushing on to Vienna. Nothing short of armed intervention by France can save Austria, and that may come too late.

Should the Prussians succeed in their design, NAPOLEON will hesitate before setting his squadrons in the field against WILHELM at once, and it will be more like the "great man and great rascal," to endeavor to defeat VON BISMARK at diplomacy.

The most ordinary mind, in absorbing and weighing these facts, will observe that there is in them a strong indication of a general continental war, in which England, as the catspaw of NAPOLEON, must assist. A great empire, and the balance of power in Europe, will represent the chesnuts which NAPOLEON and BISMARK will desire to have withdrawn from the flames. All we need wish for is that some Sudowa may be speedily reached to settle the question for this century.

The Perpetuity and Power of the Republican Party.

THEY who solace themselves with the idea that the Republican party in this country has accomplished its mission and is about to pass away, are destined to disappointment. The perpetuity, as well as the existence of parties, depends upon the fact that they are the organs of ideas. So long as the ideas remain full of life and power, the parties which are built upon them will maintain vitality and vigor. Now, the Republican party in this country is based upon the fundamental ideas of a republican form of goverment. It has always made the immortal Declaration of Independence the very charter of its existence. Its *distinctive* principles are just those which separate true democracy from all forms of aristocracy. It believes in the *equal rights* of all the people, as opposed to the *special privileges* of classes.

The Republican party is the only organ of these principles in America. The self-styled, and falsely styled, Democratic party is the representative of the ideas of privilege and caste, as opposed to equality and universality. It does not believe in the people, but only in certain favored portions of the people. It does not believe in the equal rights of all, but merely in the equal rights of the governing classes. Its arguments against equal rights in the United States are drawn from the hoary armories of despotism and aristocracy in the Old World.

The Republican party sprang into being because existing organizations had ceased to represent the vital principles of republican government. Both the Whig and Democratic parties had become corrupted by the slave power. They had ceased to be organs through which the true democratic sentiment of the country could find expression and exercise power.

It is sometimes assumed that the Republican party was organized merely to resist the spread of slavery into the Territories; but this is a mistake. The Republican party was a necessary outgrowth of republican ideas in the minds of the people. It resisted the extension of slavery into the Territories because that was, at the time, the debatable ground, the field of conflict, the point at issue, between itself and its antagonist. But it could not possibly have rested there. Slavery itself would have remained, even had its extension been rendered impossible.

So now, too, it is sometimes assumed that, inasmuch as chattel slavery is overthrown, the work of the Republican party is accomplished. Not at all. The idea of *equal rights* is the fundamental idea of the Republican party, as it is of our form of government. The work of the Republican party will not have been accomplished until that idea is fully realized in the laws and institutions of our country. Chattel slavery was only a gross form of violating that idea. There is no chattel slavery in Great Britain; yet is there no work there for that liberal organization which corresponds to our Republican party?

The mission of the Republican party is to realize the fundamental American idea of equal rights. If that idea is true—if it has in it the elements of life—if it is destined to power and perpetuity—so is the Republican party. The destiny of that great organization is bound up in the destiny of its fundamental principles.

The Sponsors and Parents Quarrel Over the Child.

THE Democratic sponsors of the Philadelphia Convention are beginning to come into conflict with the parents of the child. It is a hard matter for oil and water to mix, and it is just as hard for RAYMOND and THURLOW WEED to be fighting side by side with VALLANDIGHAM and PENDLETON. Consequently, the *Times* desires to have some restrictive test applied—some requisite that the members should be loyal, or at least not open traitors. It has timidly ventured to make such a suggestion, but the sponsors have crushed such an idea in the bud. The god-parents, the New York *Daily News* and the New York *World*, to-day take RAYMOND to task for daring to give any suggestion, and plainly indicate that, unless some steps be speedily taken by him to retrace his path, he will be excluded from that body all together. It must be a comforting threat to one who has left friends and party, as RAYMOND has, in order to fellow new gods.

The *News* thus informs him that it and not he is the head and ruler of the Convention:—

"Mr. RAYMOND endeavored to exclude these from the Convention by interpreting the call as addressed only to conservative Republicans, and to such Southern Unionists as had remained loyal to the Federal Government throughout the war. But the movement had already gained such strength, that its managers perceived that success was not dependent upon the support of Mr. RAYMOND and the *Times*, or of any other man or journal. Knowing this fact, the *Times* again comes out in favor of the Convention, but true to its policy, it is still trying to apply tests of admission which are not mentioned in the call, and which the people, the conservative masses of the country, who have now taken control of the Convention, will not permit Mr. RAYMOND or anybody else to apply. The *Times* now proposes to admit every Southern delegate who will state that he 'did not voluntarily bear arms against the National Government;' or it is willing to admit those who have been pardoned by the President; *but* it still insists that no Northern Representative shall be admitted who was not a 'loyal Union man during the war.' The point we make is that the *Times* has no right or power to make any test whatever; and that it *must* support the Convention under the call as it was issued and as it stands. The only thing which gives us any anxiety is the apprehension that Mr. RAYMOND will disturb the harmony of the Convention, *if he shall get into it*, by continuing these mischievous, though fruitless, efforts to prevent its complete success."

The *World* also does not exhibit any modesty in the expression of its sentiments on this subject:—

"The Philadelphia Convention is a no-party convention. It cannot, therefore, make any party tests the standard of admission. If it were a Democratic Convention, Mr. FERNANDO WOOD would have to cool his heels outside the door as he did at Chicago, as he has done at Albany for many a year. If it were a Democratic Convention, Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD, who in the *Daily News* opposed the candidates of the Democratic party in the last national election, in the last State election, in the last city election, and who is a straightforward man as well as a modest one, would never think of asking admission. If it were a Republican Convention, we suppose that to-day, no man who said, as Mr. SEWARD did, 'the Union cannot be maintained by force,' that 'a Union of force was a depotism,' that 'he did not know what the Union would be worth if saved by the use of the sword,' could be admitted; but if that were pardoned, his preference (since he is hopeless now of the Presidency) for the Premiership of two administrations over fidelity to his party and the seclusion of Auburn, would certainly exclude him. But party tests do not apply to a no-party convention, and if Mr. FERNANDO WOOD or Mr. SEWARD present themselves at Philadelphia, thus avowing their accordance with the objects of the call, and are duly elected to represent anybody, no test will exclude them which will not empty the Convention. It is, therefore, as much out of place for Mr. WEED to refuse to sit in the Convention alongside of Mr. PENDLETON for his Copperheadism, as it would be for Mr. PENDLETON to refuse to sit alongside Mr. WEED because he always denounces radicals, and then votes with them, or because, 'corrupting Legislatures, he makes all good government impossible,' or because he is six feet high, or for any other inappropriate reason. Has he been duly elected to represent any district? does he approve the call? If yes, then he must admitted; if nay, then he must be excluded."

CONFIRMATIONS—NOMINATIONS—REJECTIONS.—The Senate, in executive session, got over a larger number of nominations than have been acted upon for several weeks before. The most important case was the confirmation of Judge STANSBURY, of Ohio, as Attorney-General. The Judge is a man of great legal ability, an intellectual giant, if rumor can be trusted, and will, without doubt, fulfil with great efficiency the duties of first law officer of the land.

The nomination of General JOHN A. DIX as Minister to the Hague is an excellent one. General DIX is a War Democrat, and has a fine reputation. Whether the Senate thinks him fitted for the post so important in the diplomatic world remains to be seen.

General W. W. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, was rejected. It is generally understood that his early connection with the Rebellion was the cause. The Senate wisely doubted the propriety of rewarding proselytes of short standing in the party.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.—This week is the commencement season of many of our first colleges, and among them we understand that Lafayette intends to stand prominently forth, on account of the completeness and character of her ceremonies. The college, since the accession of Dr. W. C. CATTELL to the Presidency, has prospered beyond all precedent. It has secured a large endowment, and has added not only to its building, its faculty, and its curriculum, but also to the accommodations for its students. To-morrow the introduction and inauguration of the Pardee Scientific Course takes place. All friends of education will rejoice to hear that the venerable instructress is once more in a condition to extend her influence still further in aid of the cause of Christianity and advancement.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH AT WORK.—Yesterday, according to the published reports, the Board of Health set out on a tour of inspection, and closed up several streets because of their filth and crowded condition. This action of the Board is eminently proper. When an epidemic is threatening us, if not already existing in our midst, every wise precaution should be taken. To the physicians who compose the Board is entrusted all needful authority, and on them will fall the responsibility if any duty is left undone. We earnestly hope that this is but the first of a series of examinations which will result in the total purification of those parts of our municipality a visit to which is sufficient to superinduce some frightful disease.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, July 24, 1866.

The Stock Market, as we have noticed for some time past, continues very dull, but prices, with one or two exceptions, are steady. Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Reading sold at 54¼@54¾, the former rate a decline of ¼ on the closing price last evening; Minehill at 55, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 31½, a slight decline; and Catawissa preferred at 37¼@37½, a decline of ¼; 123 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 58 for Norristown; 37½ for North Pennsylvania; 64 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 56 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 45 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are without change. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 21, and Chesnut and Walnut at 55. 18¼ was bid for Hestonville, and 42½ for Union.

Government bonds are rather firmer. New 5-20s sold at 105½, a slight advance; and 7-33s at 103⅓. 98½ was bid for 10-40s; 108¼ for 6s of 1881; and 106⅝ for old 5-20s. City loans are in fair demand; the new issue sold at 97½, an advance of ¼, and old do. at 94, no change.

In Canal shares there is nothing doing. 26¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 34¾ for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 57½ for Lehigh Navigation; and 11 for Susquehanna Canal.

Bank shares are firmly held. Mechanics' sold at 31½. 225 was bid for North America; 142 for Philadelphia; 127½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 94 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Southwark; 95 for Kensington; 54 for Girard; 65 for City; 40 for Consolidation; 53 for Commonwealth; and 64¼ for Corn Exchange.

Quotations of Gold—10 A. M., 150⅜; 11 A. M., 150½; 12 M., 150⅝; 1 P. M., 153¼.

—The attention of those interested is called to the notice of a meeting of the Willow Glen Petroleum Company, which will be found in our advertising columns.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is more abundant, and from the proceeds of one-year certificates banks are supplied with more currency than can be readily used, at 5 per cent. The bank statement shows a decrease of loans of $3,168,416, of specie $1,591,537, and of circulation of $225,152. The deposits are at $5,859,035, and the legal-tenders are at $4,938,015. In commercial paper there is no material change. Best to good names sell at 5@6 per cent.

"In the case of the Kentucky Marine and Fire Insurance Company against the Security Fire Insurance Company, the defendants demurred to the petition on the ground that it set forth an *oral* contract of insurance, and that the plaintiffs, under their charter, had no power to make such kind of contracts. Chancellor Pirtle decided that oral contracts of insurance were *legal* and binding, and that there was nothing in the charter of the plaintiffs prohibiting them from making them, and that such a contract gave the plaintiffs the right to protect themselves from loss by *re-insuring* with the defendants, and, therefore, overruled the demurrer to the petition, to which the defendants excepted, and then filed their answer."

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—

"The bank statement points to increased ease in the money market. The loans have fallen off in consequence of the reimbursement of the one year Treasury certificates by the Government, and the legal-tender notes on hand have gone up nearly five millions. The specie deposits fall off $1,591,000, and the currency deposits gain $7,450,000, making the net increase on the general line of deposits, $5,859,000. Some of the leading brokers are again offering money on call to-day at 4 per cent., and the prevailing rate, so far as money is wanted at all on stocks, is about 5 per cent. Prime short paper is 5½@6 per cent. per annum. The stock exchange was inactive to-day, including Government securities, which adds to the dulness and cheap rates of money."

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says of financial affairs in that quarter:—

"Exchange was a shade weaker again to-day, and the improvement noticed yesterday was almost entirely lost. We quote 1-10 discount buying and par selling. There were some transactions at ¼ fifty discount buying, and the same selling, but these were exceptional. The money market does not undergo any material change. Currency has been coming in from the East, and sparingly, through mercantile channels, from the interior; but it is sent quite as rapidly into the country, partly in payment for bills drawn against wool shipments, and partly in exchange for Government securities, so that there is no accumulation of balances in the hands of bankers, and the means are therefore no more than sufficient to meet a moderate demand for discounts. This causes the market to work close, but at the same time holders of good paper experience no difficulty in having necessary wants supplied at rates within the range of 8@12 per cent.—10 being a fair quotation for acceptable names in the open market."

—The New York Gold Room has adopted the subjoined resolution, which took effect yesterday:

"*Resolved*, That no member of this Exchange shall, directly or indirectly, transact business in gold publicly on the streets or sidewalks, or passages to the rooms of the Exchange, nor in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Any member violating this rule shall be suspended from the privileges of the Exchange for thirty days. This resolution shall take effect on and after Monday, July 23."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$100	U S 6s '24, coup	106½	11 sh	Penna R	b5 56
$500	U S 7-30s June	103⅜	100 sh	Reading	b30 54⅛
$100	Phila 6s, new	97	20 sh	do	2d 54⅛
$1000	do	97⅛	11 sh	Minehill	55
$1000	do	97⅛	100 sh	Catawissa pf	b30 37¼
$500	do	old 94	100 sh	do	37¼
$240	Susq Cal coup	60	100 sh	Phila & E	31½
$2000	Leh Nav 6s '84	86¼	3 sh	Mech Bk	81½
$1000	Pa R 2d mtg	96	200 sh	New Creek	¼
2 sh	Sen Nav	26	5 sh	Chas & Walnut	55
100 sh	13th & 15th	21			

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

			Buying	Selling
American Gold			150⅛	150⅜
American Silver, 4s and 5s			140	142
Compound Interest Notes:—				
"	" June,	1864	13	13⅛
"	" July,	1864	12⅛	12⅜
"	" August,	1864	12	12⅛
"	" October,	1864	11	11⅛
"	" Dec.,	1864	10	10⅛
"	" May,	1865	7⅛	8
"	" August,	1865	6⅛	6⅜
"	" Sept.,	1865	5⅛	6
"	" October,	1865	5⅛	5⅜

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, July 24.—Cotton is very quiet, and of good quality the supply is very light. Small sales of middlings at 36c.

There is nothing doing in Quercitron Bark. The last sale of No. 1 was at $35 ₱ ton.

In Seeds the only change is in Flaxseed, which has declined to $2 35. A small lot of new crop, the first of the season, was taken at this figure.

Holders of Flour are rather firmer in their views, in consequence of the probable resumption of hostilities in Europe, but there is no shipping, and no desire on the part of the home consumers to purchase beyond their immediate wants. Small sales of fancy lots at $13@14 50 ₱ barrel; Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at $11@12; Northwestern do. from $9 to $11; extras from $8 to $8 75; and superfine from $7 to $8 75. 1800 bbls. Broad Street Mills sold on secret terms. Rye Flour sells in a small way at $6@6 25. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

Wheat comes in slowly and is held rather higher; we quote red at $2 60@2 65 ₱ bush.; in white nothing doing. 1000 bush. Pennsylvania Rye sold at $1. Corn is dull, with sales of yellow at 93c and mixed Western at 90c. Oats are unchanged; 2000 bush Pennsylvania sold at 63@65c., and Western at 62@63c.

Whisky is quiet; small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 24@2 25, and Ohio at $2 29.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

(See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.)

☞ MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWING meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, prepared by Messrs. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, CHESNUT Street, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all natural perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists everywhere. 7 14 6m 4p

☞ PORTLAND RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged by the Executive Committee	$9670 00
Received since from Reading Railroad Company	500 00
Westmoreland Coal Company	100 00
Yarnall & Trimble	100 00
Lafourcade, Bros & Irwin	100 00
Thompson, Clark & Young	100 00
Ficken W. Williams	50 00
William Cummings & Son	50 00
James M. Scovel (Camden)	50 00
Zebulon Locke & Co	50 00
Edward C. Biddle	25 00
Lewis Ladomus	25 00
Schmidt & Leslie	5 00
M. W. Baldwin & Co	250 00
Joseph Ost & Sons	50 00
Alan Wood & Co	50 00
Hunsworth & Naylor	50 00
H & Co	10 00
Mary D. Brown	100 00
E. C	5 00
Bowen & Fox	50 00
Abraham Barker	25 00
C. Camblos	25 00
F. F. Kelley & Co	25 00
C. B. Wright & Co	20 00
John Gibson, Son & Co	100 00
Vance & Landis	100 00
Ludwig Kneedler & Co	100 00
Wood, Marsh & Hayward	50 00
William A. Drown	50 00
Stout & Atkinson	50 00
Lippincott & Parry	25 00
John B. Ellison & Sons	25 00
Edward T. Stee & Co	25 00
Joshua Lippincott	10 00
Cash	10 00
The Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire, Anthracite Insurance Company	250 00
William F. Geddes, for printing	2 50
Cash (D. & T.)	100 00
Thomas Mott	100 00
W. C. H. & S. J. S.	100 00
Charles Spence	100 00
D. Scull, Jr. Bros. & Co	25 00
James Ramsden	25 00
	$12,682 50

As it is impossible to make personal application to all, the Executive Committee respectfully request that citizens send in their contributions.

G. A. WOOD, Chairman,
No. 237 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.
C. W. CUSHMAN, Treasurer,
7 23 2t No. 128 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

☞ "PORTLAND SUFFERERS."—AN informal meeting of citizens was held at the request of the Mayor, at his office, on Friday, July 13, to devise measures for the relief of the sufferers by fire in Portland, Maine.

The undersigned were appointed the Executive Committee, to any of whom contributions may be sent:—

G. A. WOOD,
CHARLES W. CUSHMAN,
HENRY WINSOR,
B. H. BARTOL,
E. W. CLARK,
A. G. CATTELL,
S. T. SOUDER,
E. F. HOUGHTON,
7 18 6t CHARLES A. WARREN.

☞ A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the WILLOW GLEN PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 427 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, August 2, 1866, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

Business of importance will then be submitted, and determined by a stock vote.

7 24 3t JAMES W. CONRAD, President.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office, No. 224 South Delaware Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, July 20th, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on and after July 31st, 1866.

7 21 10t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

DRY GOODS.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT St.,

WILL CLOSE HIS STOCK OF PRINTED

LINEN LAWNS,

At 50 Cents Per Yard.

These Goods are CHOICE STYLES, and WARRANTED ALL LINEN.

Also, a choice assortment of goods suitable for

WHITE BODIES.

Ladies about leaving the City for the Sea Shore or Watering Places would do well to inspect my stock, as it is offered on a basis of Gold at 90 per cent. [7 23 12t4p

EVANS & WATSON

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

WAREROOMS

FROM

No. 16 South FOURTH Street,

TO

No. 811 CHESNUT St.,

Where they have on hand a large assortment of their celebrated FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, for bank, mercantile or dwelling house use. They are secured by the best locks, are furnished with wrought iron inside doors, are guaranteed free from dampness and never lose their fire proof qualities. It is to the interest of all desiring protection against either fire or burglars, to give us a call before purchasing, as our prices are lower than other makers.

EVANS & WATSON,

7 19 tustu6t4p No. 811 CHESNUT Street.

SÆNGERBUND SUMMER NIGHT FESTIVAL,
On THURSDAY, July 26,
On SMITH'S ISLAND,
Commencing at 2 o'clock P. M.

It is the aim of the Society to make the Picnic a private one, as much as practicable, without being exclusive, and they have for this reason made arrangements with

Mr. JOHN SMITH,
Proprietor of the Island,

to have entire possession of the Boats for the day, so that none but Ticket-holders can be admitted.

Tickets, 50 cents.

Admitting one person, including fare.

Can be had of:—

J. Walker, N. W. corner Fourth and Chesnut streets.
J. Steppacher, No. 531 Chesnut street.
F. Lakemeyer, corner Carter street and Exchange place, and at the Sængerbund Hall, No. 411 and 413 Callowhill street. 7 24 3t

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

PORTLAND.

HERRING'S SAFES

FROM THREE TO FIVE DAYS

IN THE HOTTEST OF THE FIRE

They Save their Contents in Every Instance,

AND PROVE THEMSELVES TO BE

"THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE NOW MADE."

PORTLAND, July 11, 1866.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, New York.—

Gentlemen:—The Fourth of July, with its usual festivities and pleasures, came to a sad termination on the afternoon of that day by the breaking out of the largest fire that ever took place in this country, destroying half of the business portion of the city, with numerous dwellings. Our store, which was in a three-story brick building, was completely swept away by the devouring flames. We were carrying on the jewelry business. We had one of your large-size Champion Safes in use, which contained our valuable jewelry and watches, also our books, papers, and some money, which were preserved in good condition. The covers of the books and some of the watches and jewelry are discolored by the steam from the fire-proof composition; not a leaf of our principal books is injured, not a word is erased from our books or papers, *every line and word perfectly legible;* our jewelry and watches can be cleaned. We were unable to remove this Safe and open it until Tuesday, the 10th, a period of more than *five days after the fire*. The heat around it was of the most intense character, as its exterior distinctly shows, the iron being badly warped and sprung. The brass knobs and ornamental plates on the doors were entirely *melted off*. The heat closely resembled that of a furnace, for the iron was at a *white heat*. We would add, that a Safe which will preserve its contents in such a fire proves its superiority, and is thoroughly Fire-proof.

Respectfully yours,

GERRISH & PEARSON.

PORTLAND, Maine, July 13, 1866.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, N. Y.—

Gentlemen:—The large fire which occurred July 4 entirely destroyed our extensive stove manufactory; also our office, which was in a separate wooden building, two stories in height. The safe, one of your Herring's Patent Champion, was in the *second story;* it fell to the ground. We got it out during the fire by means of chains. *It was red hot.* We had it cut open on Saturday. The books and papers contained in it were all preserved. Yours truly,

N. P. RICHARDSON & CO.

PORTLAND, Maine, July 10, 1866.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, New York:—

Gentlemen:—

This once beautiful city has been the scene of the most terrible conflagration ever known in the history of fires on this continent. Fifteen hundred buildings were destroyed, covering an area of more than two hundred acres, reaching a mile and one half in length, by an average of a half mile in width. The building in which we had the office of the Portland Mutual Fire Insurance Company was entirely consumed. We had a large number of books and papers; these, with other valuables, were all locked up in one of your large size "Fire-Proof Safes." We dug it out of the ruins on Saturday, where it remained three days and a half. After cutting it open, to our great surprise and gratification, the contents were preserved in excellent condition; the covers of the books were drawn by the steam of the fine-proof composition. Every line and word in our books and papers are perfectly legible; not a leaf of our books or a paper shows the marks of fire. When we take into consideration the magnitude of this fire the terrific heat to which your safe was subjected, no water having been thrown on the ruins or on the fire, proves your safe to be perfectly fire-proof. The ordeal through which safes have passed in this severe test, many having been completely burned up, warrant us in saying that too much praise cannot be bestowed on "the Herring," as *every one of your make preserved its contents.*

Respectfully yours, EDWARD SHAW,
Treas. of P. M. F. Ins. Co.

PORTLAND, July 16, 1866.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, N. Y.—

Gentlemen:—The devastating fire which took place in our city on the afternoon of July 4th, unparalleled in extent and number of buildings destroyed by any fire that ever took place in this country, entirely consumed our large sugar house and office. We were using one of your large size rolling-door safes. It was in the *third story* of our office; when the floor gave way it fell into the cellar on a heap of burning sugar, where it remained until Thursday, when we removed it and had it cut open; it contained our general books, valuable papers, insurance policies, a record of our Government bonds, TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS in bank bills, and some currency, all of them were preserved in excellent order—*not a mark of fire on them.* Every line is perfectly legible. The covers of the books were drawn by the steam from the fireproof filling; they can be rebound; the leaves are perfect. This safe was subject to a very severe test. We are very much pleased with the result. It has proved itself perfectly fire-proof, and too much praise cannot be awarded to a safe which stood the test so well.

Respectfully yours,

J. B. BROWN & SONS.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 CHESNUT St.,

PHILADELPHIA;

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,

No. 251 BROADWAY, Cor. Murray St.,

NEW YORK;

7 24 3t HERRING & CO., Chicago.

$6,000,000

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-CLASS

First Morgage Bonds.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY has authorized us to sell their First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Thirty year Bonds. The whole amount is $6,000,000, Coupons, payable on the first days of JANUARY and JULY of each year, in New York.

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending William Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds will be used in extending a Road (already complete 179 miles into North Missouri) to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa; and to also extend it westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth), and other roads leading up the Missouri River, so that this mortgage of $6,000,000 will cover a completed and well-stocked Road of 289 miles in length, costing at least $16,000,000, with a net annual revenue after the first year, of over $1,500,000, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these Bonds. The income of the Road will, of course, increase every year.

The Railroad connects the great city of St. Louis with its two hundred thousand inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri, but with the States of Kansas and Iowa, and the great Pacific Railroads.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the low rate of EIGHTY CENTS, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent. income, and add 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

7 16 1m] BANKERS,

No. 114 South THIRD Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

IMPORTERS OF TEAS,

Have taken the Store

NO. 932 ARCH STREET,
NO. 932 ARCH STREET,
NO. 932 ARCH STREET,

Chapman's former store, where they have opened an immense stock of the purest

TEAS, COFFEES, AND SPICES,

Which they will sell at the very lowest market prices,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Only the best and purest goods sold.

TAKE NOTICE.

POSITIVELY NO MISREPRESENTATION

Of an article under any circumstances.

ALL OUR COFFEES ROASTED

Without water, lard, or grease.

The best $1·00 and $1·25 Oolong Teas in the country.

Try the Tea Mixture of the American Tea Company, the most delicious in the country, at $1 25.

The very best uncolored Japanese Teas at $1·00, $1·25, and $1·50.

The best and purest roasted Rio Coffee, at 30 cents; the very best imported, 35 cents.

The best and purest Laguayra, Java, and Jamaica Coffee in the country.

Orders received, and sent free to all parts of the city and country.

THE AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

7 10 uths19t No. 932 ARCH Street.

LONGWORTH'S

DRY CATAWBA WINE.

JUST RECEIVED,

Longworth's Dry Catawba Wine.

FOR SALE BY

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

4 14 6p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

SNOW FLAKE FLOUR.

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

DAVIS & RICHARDS,

ARCH and TENTH Sts.

FOR GOOD BREAD

ALWAYS USE

STRATTON'S FAMOUS YEAST.

Ask your grocer for it.

Wholesale Agent, WARD J. CAFFEE,

7 12 12t S. E. cor. CHESNUT and FRONT Sts.

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES

OFFICE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.

SLOAT SEWING MACHINES, Repaired and proved. [5 5 stuth3m 4p

REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., direct, via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

The steamer NEVADA, Captain Grumley, now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, 26th instant.

Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
7 23 3t No. 132 South WHARVES.

1000 AGENTS WANTED TO TRAVEL and introduce Dr PAUL M BRENAN'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES throughout the United States and Canadas. Those who are now engaged are making from $10 to $20 per day. Inquire at Dr. Paul M. Brenan's Consultation Office, No. 835 RACE Street, Philadelphia. 7 21 3t*

CORLISS STEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE.—It is first class, built by Corliss & Co., Providence; capacity, (120) one hundred and twenty horse-power; cylinder 24 by 48; fly-wheel, 16 feet diameter, 24-inch face. In first-rate order, and as good as new. Can be delivered at once. Address STEAM ENGINE, Box No. 1343, Philadelphia Post Office. 7 14 19t

FOR SALE—A BAY MARE. APPLY at No. 923 S. FOURTH Street. 7 24 3t

STRUGGLE AND TRIUMPH.—When I first introduced the Nitrous Oxide Gas to the dental profession at New York, in 1863, it was a long time before the public and the profession were convinced that we could actually extract teeth without pain. But the new agent gained friends daily, and at the present writing we have extracted teeth for 14,126 patients, without the first failure or unpleasant effects from the gas, nor has any one said that he would have teeth drawn in any other way. All of these have signed our scroll, certifying that their teeth have been drawn without pain, or any unpleasant effects from the gas. In Philadelphia we have extracted teeth since the 12th of October last, for *two thousand seven hundred and forty-five* patients, with the same result in every case as in New York.

By employing the best dental skill for extracting (I pay one man for extracting $50 per week), and exercising great care to extract no teeth that can and ought to be saved by filing, we have removed all opposition to the gas, and nearly half our business now comes from patients sent to us by the medical and dental professions.

All our patients have added their names to a scroll certifying that their teeth were drawn without pain. We invite the public to call and see the list. Opposite their names they have written sentences like the following:—"*Very good*," "*A perfect miracle.*" "*Never knew it.*" "*Is it possible?*" "*No pain whatever.*" "A painful reality dispelled by a pleasant dream." "Had a sweet dream: could not believe they were out."

One great advantage of the gas is, that it is entirely harmless, and can be breathed by the most delicate, nervous, and feeble patients without injury. Dr. Thomas, formerly of New York, who is to do the extracting for the future, is one of the most careful and successful operators in the profession, as all will testify who have been under his care. Dentists and members of the medical profession having patients desirous of having teeth extracted, are invited to call and witness operations.

G. Q. COLTON,
No. 737 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

THE CHOLERA PANIC—THE EPIDEMIC NOT YET IN THE CITY.—Something of an excitement was created in the city to-day by the announcement in a morning paper that the Board of Health had yesterday passed a resolution that the cholera had made its appearance in our midst, and that a daily bulletin of its ravages would be published hereafter.

We learn from official sources that there is as yet no occasion for alarm on the part of our citizens.

The physicians have so far reported to the Health Officer but twenty-five supposed cases of the pestilence, and of these only ten, of which number eight or nine were fatal, have proved on examination to be genuine. Yesterday nine cases were reported to the Health Officer. Six of these had resulted fatally. Of these but one was a new case, the other five having been included in the mortality report of last week. It is a noteworthy fact that the four fresh cases reported all belonged to one locality, and that was one of the filthiest and most depraved within the city limits. Whether they were genuine cases of Asiatic cholera, or of a merely aggravated type of diarrhœa, is even yet a matter of doubt.

In view of these facts, the Board of Health yesterday passed a resolution declaring that cholera existed in the city, but every intimation of its presence in an *epidemic* form was carefully *excluded* therefrom. To provide for the contingencies that may sooner or later occur, the Sanitary Committee was authorized to secure the proper buildings and accommodations for hospitals. It was also resolved to have disinfected or destroyed all beds, bedding, clothing, vessels, and other articles which are used by or about the room of a person dying with the supposed disease; and that the room or house in which a case occurs shall be thoroughly ventilated and disinfected.

It was not thought proper or necessary to authorize at this time the publication of a daily bulletin of the reported cases or deaths; but the public will every day be furnished with the *number* of the supposed cases reported by the physicians in attendance upon the sufferers. Under these circumstances we feel warranted in asserting, as above, that there exists as yet no cause for anything in the shape of a panic.

That our Health Board will prove themselves equal to the emergency, we have no doubt. The precautions taken by them thus far are such as prudence and wisdom have dictated. But although they can do much to ward off the disease, and to restrict its fearful ravages when it has once effected a permanent lodgment among us, they will be utterly powerless unless they secure the hearty co-operation of our citizens, and especially of the medical faculty. The latter have thus far shown considerable reluctance to making the reports required of them by the law, and this accounts for the fact that half a dozen old cases were included in yesterday's reports.

For the benefit of those interested, we publish an extract from the General Health Laws of 1818, as follows:—

"Section 25.—Every person practising physic in the city, districts etc., who shall have a patient laboring under a pestilential or contagious disease (smallpox and measles excepted), shall forthwith make a report in writing to the Health Officer, and for neglecting so to do he shall be considered guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine not exceeding $50."

The Board are determined to enforce this law to the letter.

A committee of the Board yesterday visited the Fourth Ward on their regular and customary tour of inspection. Their object was to ascertain the sanitary condition of the tenement-houses in certain localities, and to order closed such as were not fit, by reason of filth and imperfect ventilation, for the habitation of human beings.

The tenements in Bedford street were first inspected, and some of them directed to be closed; the damp and unhealthy cellars of others, which were in the occupancy of rag and bone gatherers, were directed to be purified and closed also. Dougherty's court, in which there is a row of small tenements, altogether unfit for dwellings, was ordered to be shut up. Between Seventh and Eighth, in Bedford street, quite a number of houses were ordered closed, and also several in the adjacent courts. Shippen street, its courts and alleys, were likewise visited, and several closings ordered. An arched alley, running from Shippen street, below Eighth, containing several dwellings, was directed to be closed; also Lowth's court, in Baker street, and the large bone deposit which has long been a nuisance to the neighborhood.

For the benefit of those concerned, we append a list of the Board of Health, with its principal officials and committees:—

Health Officer—Horatio G. Sickel, No. 1209 Wallace street.

Port Physician—J. F. Trenchard, M. D., Richmond and Bull streets.

Lazaretto Physician—George A. Fairlamb, M. D.

Quarantine Master—Nathan Shaw.

President of the Board—James A. McCrea, M. D., No. 2004 West De Lancey Place.

Secretary—Eliab Ward, Third and Christian streets.

Board of Health—The President and Secretary, and William B. Troth, No. 2115 Arch street; G. Morrison Coats, No. 129 N. Eleventh street; Jacob B. Coats, No. 934 N. Eighth street; Charles J. Field, Baring, below Thirty-fifth street; Wilson Jewell, M. D., No. 430 N. Sixth street; Rene La Roche, M. D., No. 1344 Spruce street; William Read, No. 1341 N. Twelfth street; Robert E. Rogers, M. D., No. 1121 Girard street; James Steel, No. 610 N. Thirteenth street; and James West, No. 1833 Pine street.

Sanitary Committee—Jewell, J. B. Coats, Read, Rogers, and Ward.

Burial Grounds and Registration—Ward, Steel, and Jewell.

District Committees—No. 1 (comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, and Twenty-sixth Wards), Ward, West, and G. M. Coats. No. 2 (comprising the Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Wards), Jewell, La Roche, and Rogers. No. 3 (comprising the Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth Wards), Field, Steel, and McCrea. No. 4 (comprising the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth Wards, J. B. Coats, Troth, and Read.

A RICH PROCEEDING.—Late last night, in fact, close on to midnight, the persons who chanced to be abroad, or were awake, in the neighborhood of Eleventh and Chesnut streets, were annoyed and disgusted with the noise and disturbance created by two night-walkers. Of these two, named Elizabeth Morris and Fanny Putz, one, the former, was particularly drunk and violent. She had a decidedly pugnacious propensity, and indulged her bent by making a violent assault on a quadroon girl named Clara Cova, and nearly tore the dress from her back.

Fanny's principal offenses were drunkenness, night walking, and being in such bad company. They were both taken to the Fifth District Station House. About twenty minutes to one o'clock this morning two well-known men, one of them a doctor (whose names we withhold for the present), went to the Mayor's residence and knocked him up, to get a note to the Lieutenant of the Fifth District to have these two females released. The Mayor being sick, his son wrote a note to the Lieutenant of the Fifth District, directing him to have them discharged, and have the petitioners and the women both before him this morning for a hearing.

Early in the morning a carriage and pair, with the two men afore-mentioned, and a professional bail-goer, went to the station and had the two females released; the first, Elizabeth Morris, after paying a fine and being held in $400 bail to answer charges at Court, and Fanny Putz in $300 for her good behavior.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.—The commencement exercises to-day consist of "Reunions" of the Washington and Franklin Literary Societies, in their respective Halls; meeting of the Alumni in the chapel, after which the corner-stone of the extension of the main College building will be laid by Rev. Dr. George Junkin; address of Prof. Henry T. Lee (late Major 4th Regiment New York Artillery). Commemorative of the services rendered by the Alumni in the late war for the Union; oration before the Literary Societies by Rev. William S. Plumer, D. D., LL.D., of Pottsville.

On Wednesday, July 25, there will be the introductory address of the Pardee Scientific Course by Prof. Henry S. Osborn, LL. D., the Bachelors' and Masters' Orations, and conferring of degrees.

Immediately after the commencement exercises, the Alumni, with the Corporation, the Faculty, and invited guests, will form in procession and repair to the Masonic Hall, where a collation will be furnished by the ladies of Easton.

REGATTA OF THE MOSQUITO FLEET.—Yesterday afternoon a grand trial of skill came off from De Binder's River Side Retreat, Gloucester, in which some fifteen skiffs contended for a champion flag. Nothing could surpass the beauty of the scene as those swift sailing little crafts "walked the water like a thing of life." The prize was won by Mr. Frink's boat, by many lengths. Mr. William Alexander sailed a race for a purse against the De Binder, in which the former was victorious. If anything could have added *eclat* to the festive occasion it would have been the presence of the "Napoleon of the Delaware," Old Pap Cooper, and the "Manton of America," James E. Evans, to have presented the victor with the prize with a few well-timed and appropriate remarks.

FALSE PRETENCES.—A rather old dodge was played upon a gentleman by a man answering to the name of James S. Barron. It seems that the said James had borrowed $100 from an acquaintance, and given in return a draft for the money, payable on three days' sight. When he gave the note he acknowledged that he had no money in the hands of the party on whom the note was drawn; but he said he expected to have in a couple of days. The plaintiff, as a matter of course, could not get his money, or, at least, more than half of it, and so brought suit against Barron, who was held in $800 bail by Alderman Massey to answer. Barron, we believe, occupied some political office in this city a few years ago.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a horse attached to a wagon, while standing at the corner of Thirty-seventh and Market streets, became frightened, and dashed down the street at a furious rate. John Elkton, a little boy only eight years old, was in the wagon at the time, and as the wagon came into violent contact with the tree box in front of a shoe store in Market street, below Thirty-sixth, the boy was dashed to the ground, and the wagon wheels then passed over his stomach, crushing him in a fearful manner. Mrs. Bancroft, who keeps the shoe store, had him taken into her house and a physician sent for, but the boy died in an hour after he was taken in. His parents reside in Hestonville.

LLOYD'S "RAILROAD GUIDE."—A reissue of the "Railroad Guide," published by Mr. Alvin Lloyd before the war, has appeared, and will hereafter be regularly issued each month. The "Guide" contains a view, on steel, of all the principal cities in the United States and Canada, a list of all the first-class hotels, the gauges of the various railroads, anecdotes, and other interesting reading matter, together with correct time-tables. The work is entirely a Philadelphia one, and as such should receive the support of our citizens. It is an enterprise worthy of great commendation, and Mr. Lloyd has well succeeded.

STEALING CLOTHES.—A female named Laura Williams was arrested yesterday for the larceny of $130 worth of clothing. The theft occurred some two months since, but the police were unable to get on the track of the offender until yesterday, when the lady from whom the clothes were stolen saw her in the street and pointed her out to an officer, and had her arrested. She was committed in default of $1000 bail by Alderman Lutz, to answer at court. The arrest took place in the neighborhood of Broad and South streets.

FIRE AT THE GLOBE MILLS.—Last night another fire broke out about 10·50 P. M., in the spinner-room occupied by Birkhead & Holt. The fire was extinguished before the building suffered seriously, although material to the value of $600 was destroyed. John Wilkinson, occupying the lower story, lost about $500 from water. The whole amount of loss is covered by insurance.

AFFAIRS IN CAMDEN.—Yesterday afternoon, the roof of a house in the South Ward was destroyed by fire. The furniture of the house was slightly damaged by water.

The two men who were committed on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of the old woman at Centreville, near Camden, last week, are to have a further hearing before Mayor Budd, on Thursday next.

QUEL NOUVELLES?—Mr. German, of Adams' Express Company, has sent us files of late Southern and Southwestern papers.

Mr. A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, adorns our table to-day with *Once-a-Week*, *All-the-Year-Round*, Cassell's *Illustrated Family Paper*, *Punch*, *Fun*, etc.—the latest numbers received.

MUSIC AT THE PARK.—This afternoon Calvert's Union Brass Band will entertain the visitors to Fairmount, having been employed for that purpose by the Schuylkill River Railway Company, who commence running their cars to-day.

DIED SUDDENLY.—The Coroner was summoned at 9 o'clock this morning, to hold an inquest on the body of a child who died suddenly at No. 524 Carpenter street.

DISCOVERY OF THE FATE OF A MISSING MAN.—A large shark was recently observed floating, in a languid manner, near the Jersey coast and was easily killed and brought on shore. On the monster being opened, a man's coat, vest, and pants were found in his stomach, and were soon recognized as belonging to Mr. John Primley, a highly respectable citizen of New Jersey, who disappeared about six months ago. Not a vestige of the unfortunate gentleman remained except his clothing, whose toughness had completely resisted the shark's powers of digestion, and thrown him into that dyspeptic state which was the cause of his being caught. Of course, the indestructible garments came from Tower Hall.

Linen Dusters.
Light Cassimere and Cloth, Alpacca, Drap d'Ete, Duck and Linen Sack Coats.
Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck Skeleton Vests.
Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck, and all kinds of Linen Pants.
All kinds of Seasonable Clothing for Men's, Youths', and Boys' wear, in large supply at the lowest prices possible.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

THE IMBECILITY OF PHYSICIANS! is bitterly inveighed against by venders of quack nostrums, who cannot persuade members of the profession to use or recommend their pills or powders. The proprietor of *MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC* has no such complaint to make—he has abundant reason to return thanks for the cordiality with which the ablest members of the profession recommend the use of the Calisaya Tonic; they know what such a medicine should be, and they know that the tonic is precisely that thing. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

FAMILIES ABOUT GOING INTO THE COUNTRY, TOURISTS, ETC., should supply themselves with that certain remedy for all Affections of the Bowels, Jayne's Carminative Balsam. A change of climate or water often produces severe cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa, complaints which readily yield to the Carminative Cramps, Colic, Incipient Cholera, and Sour Stomach, are also promptly relieved by this old established remedy, and its effectiveness in this class of complaints should induce every one to keep a bottle within reach. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

GET THE BEST! THE BEST WHAT? Why, the best everything—the best clothing and food, the best sewing machine and piano, the best books and pictures, the best husband or wife, above all, the best medicines—and for all derangements and disturbances in the alimentary system this is, beyond doubt, *MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP. Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents. No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

"NEEDLES'
CAMPHOR
TROCHES,"
Indispensable to all tourists. Positive cure for Bowel Complaints, Choleraic Diarrhœa, etc. Made only by
C. H. NEEDLES,
TWELFTH AND RACE STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
50 cents per Box. 1 dozen, $5.

7·30s, 5-20s,
GOLD AND SILVER,
COMPOUND INTEREST AND UNCURRENT BANK NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, BY
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

THE TWO STANDARDS.—Liberty's standard sheet, the Star Spangled Banner, and America's standard perfume, Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." Wherever the one floats in the air, so does the other.—*New Haven Palladium.*

DON'T WASTE YOUR TIME this hot weather in bargaining over a suit of clothes for a half an hour, but go to Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental, where the lowest price is marked on the goods, and take them away.

PRICES REDUCED OF ALL STYLES.—Superior photographs are made at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Patrons will find them accurate, natural, life-like, and pleasing.

BUY YOUR BATHING ROBES, Oil Caps, Leather Belts, and Straw Hats for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, at Sloan's, No. 806 Market street, Philadelphia, and at his store on Cape Island, N. J.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 730 Chesnut street.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

LONGENECKER—JOHNSON.—On the 23d instant, by Rev. A. Atwood, Mr ANDREW J. LONGENECKER to Miss CECELIA A. JOHNSON, all of this city.

DIED.

BARBAZETTE.—On Friday, the 20th instant, Mrs. SOPHIA BARBAZETTE, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 234 Washington avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, the 25th instant, at 4 o'clock.

BRADFORD.—In New York city, on Friday night, ANNE BESSON BRADFORD, wife of Dr. F. S. Bradford, of Providence, R. I.

Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mrs E Besson, No. 228 S. Eighth street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 3½ o'clock. **

COX.—On Sunday evening, the 22d instant, BENJAMIN COX, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Fourth-day (Wednesday), the 25th instant, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his son, E. Benson Cox, No. 2105 Mount Vernon street. **

FARROW.—On the 23d instant, IDA VIRGINIA, adopted daughter of Ephraim and Sarah Ann Farrow, in the 5th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 249 Richmond street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock

HUDSON.—Suddenly, on the 21st instant, at the Glenn House, White Mountains, MARY, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Hudson, of Philadelphia.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on to morrow, (Fourth-day) afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 1022 Wallace street, without further notice.

LYNN.—On the 22d instant, after a short illness, Mr. JOHN F. LYNN, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Lodge, No. 3, A. Y. M.; the members of Purity Lodge No. 325, I. O. of O. F.; the members of the United Brothers' Encampment, No. 26, I. O. of O. F., the members of the Shrewrights' Beneficial Society of Kensington; and the members of the Good Intent Steam Fire Engine Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1041 Beach street Kensington, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Service at Ebenezer Church; from thence proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MCCRACKEN.—On the 23d instant, LIZZIE daughter of Thomas and Letitia McCracken, in the 17th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1246 Howard street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

NORTHROP.—On the morning of the 21st instant, MARY NORTHROP, widow of the late Colonel John Northrop, in her 86th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Bustleton, Twenty-third Ward, on Wednesday, the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

A NICE HOUSEKEEPER WILL PROTECT the food upon her tables from the attacks of flies and other summer insects. For this use we have a variety of Wire Dish Covers of oblong, oval, or round shapes. TRUMAN & SHAW.
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

OUR TOOTHLESS ELDERS, WHO ARE debarred from eating boiled corn, because they cannot chew it, will find the patent Corn Grater to enable them to enjoy this dish, as by it the hulls are opened and all the nutricious boiled corn scraped out ready to be eaten. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BOXES AND CHESTS OF TOOLS, SUITable for gifts to lads and gentlemen, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835, (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,
THE
AMERICAN,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over

$1,500,000.

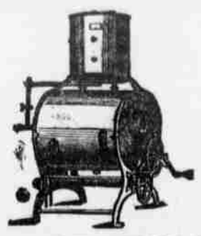
Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
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The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General, one third of which must paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners
HARRISBURG, July 11, 1866. 7 17 1m

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SOCIETY-ACTRESSES.

There is an old quarter of Paris which we take special delight to visit, known as the "Marais." The hammer of the iconoclast has not yet invaded its precincts. The "Place Royale" remains as represented in engravings of the seventeenth century; the streets Des Tournelles, De la Cerisaie, Du Parc Royal, De la Perle, Du Petit Muse St. Paul, and Lecorneux, and which reveal the splendor of the era of the financier Lamet and of the Superintendent Fouquet, are still there.

Nothing could be more charming and more sprightly than the society of the Marais in the time of Louis XIII. It numbered Marion de Lorme, Ninon de l'Enclos, Deshoulieres, Sevigne, Scudery, La Fayette, Scarron, Bussy-Rabutin, Saint Evremont, La Sabliere, La Rochefoucauld, amidst its votaries. Penetrating into those salons, whose Florentine tapestries and old-fashioned furniture are preserved like relics of the past, we fancy we see seated in those arm-chairs fair ladies with hair all in curls, whose society was so much coveted by the gentlemen and the "Mousquetaires" of the day, and who are most familiarly known as the "precieuses."

Of all the fair ladies of the Marais, who, while reflecting the gallantry and the spirit of the middle ages, first established the empire of woman, none was more popular or celebrated than Ninon de l'Enclos. She lived from the time of Louis XIII until the end of the reign of Louis XIV, and none of her contemporaries could boast of so many years and so many friends.

The delicious collection of enamels of Petitot preserve to us the features of those charming persons who constituted the precieuses of the Place Royale. Ninon de l'Enclos appears in them as a very pretty delicate personage (not as she became afterwards, plump and rotund), with a lively eye, a high forehead, and a half-open mouth breathing voluptuousness. By her side is a young girl beaming with intelligence, the protege of Ninon de l'Enclos, the lover of the Chevalier de Mere, and the beloved of the superintendent of Fouquet (who placed her portrait at the Chateau de Beaux by the side of that of Mademoiselle de la Valliere), Mademoiselle d'Aubigne, afterwards Madame Scarron, and then the all-powerful Madame de Maintenon.

All the incidents of love and gallantry of the era of Louis XIII attach themselves more or less to the beautiful quarter which at that time stretched from the gold palace of the Tournelles, with its trellises of grape-vines and its groves of cherry trees (whence the names of Rues Beaux-Treillis and De la Cerisaie still to be met with), to beyond the Bastille Saint Antoine. When the old palace of Charles VII was pulled down, Mary of Medicis, full of reminiscences of Florence, designed streets and squares, with fountains and lofty mansions, amid which the Seine flowed, just as the Arno does through Pisa and the city of the Medicis. The Arsenal, in which dwelt the morose Sully, was completed in the time of Henri IV, and behind was the hotel of the treasurer Lamet, a marvel of Venetian and Florentine architecture. When Henri IV designed the Place Royale, his idea was to introduce a "Place" like that of St. Mark at Venice in Paris, with shops, galleries, and baths. The gentlemen who promenaded under these Italian colonnades wore broad-brimmed felt hats with red feathers, and boots of yellow kid with steel spurs, and black or grey coats thrown, after the fashion of the Spaniards, over their short coats and white ruffs. Their adventurous aspect was heightened by a barbiche or barbichon (a tuft on the chin, called "royal" at that time, because introduced by Louis XIII in opposition to the Huguenot beard of Henri IV), but, above all, by the fashion of wearing the rapier, the hand resting on the hilt, so that the point should stick up from beneath the mantle, like a perpetual challenge to step aside into the meadows of the Bastille, the spot where these Gallic "Rodomonts" were at that epoch ever pricking one another in order to win favor in the eyes of the fair.

Among the fair and frail ones who paraded the Place Royale was the ravishing Princess of Conde, with whom Henry IV had fallen desperately in love in his old age. She and others dwelt in hotels over the colonnade, or in the Rues des Tournelles, Des Beaux-Treillis, De la Cerisaie, or in that of Saint Antoine, which, starting from the Church of St. Gervis, the parish of armorers and workers in gold, just as Saint Eustache was of the drapers and butchers, stretched to St. Paul, where the "mignons" of Henry III lay buried. Close by was the Convent of the Celestins, anything but gloomy, for the monks were professed horticulturists, as also the Convent of St. Mary, where the ladies went at prayer time, for the beautiful sinners were not wanting at least in the appearance of devotion. The Rue des Tournelles led by an avenue of chesnut trees and an open meadow to the green slopes of the Bastille, the terrible dungeon of despotism, but which differed in outward aspect very slightly from the royal palaces of the fourteenth century—Vincennes, the Louvre, and the Tournelles—having vast porches, great central court, and extensive gardens. The pride of the Rue St. Antoine was the Hotel Lesdiguieres, renowned for its sumptuous decorations. Beyond all was the Faubourg St. Antoine, colonized by Germans, skilful workers in ebony and other valuable woods. These colonists came mainly from Nuremberg, Cologne, and Strasbourg. The Island of St. Louis separated the populous quarter of Notre Dame and the "village" of St. Marceau from the aristocracy of the Marais, and the financier Rambouillet received at his chateau of Reuilly the whole of the society of the Place Royale—ladies, magistrates, poets, and "gentilshommes d'epee," when the tournaments and festivals of the "Place" itself were over.

The so called "gentilshommes d'epee" were not all Gascons Mousquetaires, chevaux legers, or adventurers. They numbered the Condes, the Rohans, the Epernons, the Guises, and the Grammonts, as well as the D'Artagnans, among their ranks. Every gentleman was at that epoch a duellist. The "salles d'escrime et d'armes" themselves, conducted by old gentlemen, were in Louis XIII's time called "academies." The habit of fighting for the most trifling cause was so inveterate that gentlemen were to be seen engaged in mortal combat at the corner of every street. Baron de Cantel, celebrated by Madame de Sevigne, had gone, for example, on Easter day to the church of St. Paul. An attendant of the Count Bouteville came to inform him that his master was waiting for him at the Porte St. Antoine, to second him in a combat. The Count started in his fete-day garb and light shoes, drew his rapier as a second, inflicted a severe wound upon the Count de Pongibaud, and returned home without knowing anything about the causes which had brought about the duel. The historian Gregory Laity says that this Baron de Chantal was killed at the defense of the island of Rhe, by Cromwell, at that time an officer in the British army. These habits of risking life for the most trifling causes induced a peculiar moral condition.

Money was disregarded. Gentlemen gambled in the tent, or even in the trenches, and cheated and fought for the stakes. They were thoughtless, brave, even foolhardy, and at the same time disorderly and drunken, albeit always chivalrous and always punctilious on the point of honor; and it was of such material that Louis XIII, himself brave and impetuous, made up his three companies of "Mousquetaires" and attached them to his personal service. They were so called, although muskets were by no means a novelty in the service. These privileged companies wore a grey or black coat, with a great cross on the breast, after the fashion of the Knights Templar, grey felt hats with feathers, kid boots, and a cloak, half for themselves and half for their horses. They were mostly Gascons, cadets of good houses, and the King knew them all by name, and treated them as his children. They, on their side, were ready to do anything the King commanded them. They would arrest a marshal of France, a minister, a cardinal, nay, the Pope himself (hat off and knee on the ground), if so bidden. If one of the company was insulted, it was to insult the whole. Although often penniless, their mothers generally sent some old servant of the house to carry their muskets and take care of them! The Black Mousquetaires had a splendid hotel for barracks beyond the Bastille, on the road to Charenton, now the Hospice de Quinze-Vingt. They constituted the life of the Place Royal, and were the pets of the beautiful "precieuses" of the Rue des Tournelles.

The said Place Royale was completed in 1616. It was soon peopled by the most joyous and yet the most refined society of the capital. The two pearls of that society were admittedly Marion Delorme and Ninon de l'Enclos, who were quite young at that epoch. Marion Delorme descended from a good family, and might have been well settled in the world; but the romances of Madeleine Scudery had corrupted her, as well as many others, who were led to deem marriage to be an abdication of the "rights of woman." The theme is not so new as some people deem it to be. Her first lover, the financier Porticelli, had loaded her with presents. Cinq-Mars was so enamored that he wished to marry her, and that when La Ferte, Sennecterre, Moissens, Chatillon, and Brissac were sighing at her feet. Marion, however, would neither marry the King's favorite nor any one else. Yet it is recorded of her that she was attentive to her religious duties, and assiduous in her attendance at the "Minimes," now a barrack of gendarmerie.

It was otherwise with Ninon de l'Enclos: she had, it is said, been educated in the principles of Epicurean philosophy by M. de l'Enclos. There was a school at that epoch, among whom were Gassendi, the master of Moliere, Peiresc, and others, who openly professed a spirit of skepticism and the paramount law of pleasure; and M. de l'Enclos was one of its members. Hence it was that Ninon de l'Enclos knew no moral restraints. The first object of her affections is said to have been Andelet (afterwards Chatillon); but it was the mere caprice of a moment, and she soon exchanged him for another. Before she had attained her nineteenth year (she was born in 1616), she had had Saint Estienne and M. de Ronvrat for lovers; and M. de Coulon, a rich parliamentary counsellor, allowed her five hundred livres a month.

At this first epoch of her life Ninon is said to have most favored wealthy suitors, and she took with open hand from Rambouillet, Porticelli, and others of their stamp. Her salon was hung with yellow Damascus silk, and furnished with costly elegance. She received in it princes, gentlemen, financiers, counsellors, and authors, but few of her own sex: and yet her salon had not at that epoch acquired the importance which it did during the stirring epoch of the Fronde, when the Marais became one of the centres of conspiracy, and Ninon de l'Enclos' salon its heart.

Ninon's bosom friends were Madame Goudran, nee Bigot d'Hedonville, held in high esteem at the Place Royale, and Mademoiselle Paulet, who, though from Languedoc, had golden hair and a brilliantly fair complexion, to which were added all the life and animation of the south. This fair lady had a M. de Guise, one of the great leaguing race, as a lover upon starting in life, and could not forget him. The counsellor of the precieuses was a Madame Pilon, the wealthy wife of a procureur au Chatelet, but her advice was not always abided by. "Do what you have a mind," she used to say, "but never commit yourselves on paper." Such advice was not lost upon persons like Madame de Rohan, who, replete with wit and repartee, never let a sonnet to her charms go by unanswered. Madame de Rohan, who was an enthusiastic admirer of Madeleine de Scudery, had abandoned the splendid hotel of the Guiches, simply for the pleasure of dwelling with the precieuses on "la Place," as the Place Royale was often spoken of for brevity's sake, and to stroll with them in the afternoon under the shade of its old elm trees; whence came the old proverb, "Attendez-moi sous l'orme." Madeleine de Scudery was also of traditional descent, being from Apt in Provence, and she ruled as queen by her abilities, which, adapted to the taste of the day in her "Carte du Tendre," became the model for the writings of Bussy-Rabutin, Hamilton, D'Artagnan, and the Hudibrastic Scarron, the wits of "la Place," at a time when the Court sojourned at Saint Germain.

How it happened that Louis XIII, wedded to the fair Anne of Austria, surrounded by the brilliant "dames d'honneur" whom Mary of Medicis attached from policy to her person, himself passionately addicted to field sports, should have found his way to the Marais, we are not told; but certain it is that, between 1630 and 1635, the King became deeply enamored of a noble lady of that quarter, Louise de la Fayette, of the old Auvergnat family of that name. A clue may be discerned to the incident in Cinq Mars superseding as favorite to the monarch Baradas, whom Louis had discarded as a creature of Richelieu's (and the Cardinal took upon himself always either to supply the favorites, male or female, of the monarch, or to bribe and corrupt them to his purposes). Now, Cinq-Mars passed much of his time in the society of the Place Royale, and he may have excited the King's curiosity by the history of its amours and its intrigues. M. le Grand, however, as he was called, was at first also a creature of the all-powerful minister.

Tallemant des Reaux has treated the character of Cinq-Mars ignobly, as he has indeed the court of Louis XIII, his gentlemen, his Mousquetaires, and the ladies of honor of the Queen. It is much to be regretted that some writers have adopted his abominable stories as historical truths. There could not, M. Capefigue assures us, be greater or more detestable perversions of truth than are to be met with in his pages. Alfred de Vigne has, however, more than vindicated the character of Cinq-Mars in our own times. He has, indeed, made a faultless hero of the youthful favorite. Cinq-Mars was, however, admittedly protected at the outset by the Cardinal, and placed by him in antagonism to Mad'lle de la Fayette. The intrigue succeeded. The co-operation of M. Vincent (afterwards St. Vincent de Paul) was obtained, and at twenty-five years of age Mad'lle de la Fayette withdrew from a King's love to take the veil in the Convent of Sainte Marie Saint Antoine.

What were the people doing, it may be asked, whilst Mary of Medicis and Anne of Austria, with their bevies of fair ones, kept court at Saint Germain, and the precieuse held sway over poets and orators, Mousquetaires, and chevaux legers, in the Marais? They used to meet at the clock-tower, called the Samaritaine, near the Pont Neuf, to listen to the buffoons, Tabarin and Mondes, who recited ballads and epigrams apropos of the beauties of the Court and the "Place," and of the gallantry of certain personages known as Baron Gratelard and Captain Rodomont; whilst, at the other side of the bridge, the Italian troop of the Ecloze displayed Harlequin and Colombine, novelties at that epoch, to a public always imitative of its leaders, and given up, like them, to dreamy fantastic notions, which could only be enlivened by the extreme of burlesque. This was also the epoch of the bully, Cyrano de Bergerac, who was so ugly that it was impossible not to laugh at him, yet to laugh was followed by an inevitable challenge. He was called "le diable Mousquetaire," and was at the same time a creature of the Cardinal's.

But Richelieu was growing old and infirm, and there were not wanting those who rebelled against his capricious tyranny. The literary Aspasias of the Place Royale had ever been opposed to the man who had persecuted the only one of their set who had become a maid of honor and a protege of the King's—Mademoiselle de la Fayette. The whole body of the Parliament were also opposed to the Cardinal's policy. Many bore an inveterate hatred to his person from private grievances. Such especially were M. de Thou and Cinq-Mars, who negotiated a treaty with Spain, for which they suffered the last penalty of the law.

The public execution of the gallant, handsome, and brave, but misled young gentleman, was a severe blow to the Place Royale. Cinq-Mars had been chief favorite with Marion Delorme, who shared the sceptre of the Marais with Ninon de l'Enclos, just as much as Louis XIII did that of St. Germain with Richelieu. For a time, all tongues were silenced, and none dared to commit themselves to writing; but a great change supervened upon the death of the inflexible minister. The exiled of the hotels of the Rues Saint Antoine, Du Beau Treillis, De Saint Paul, and De Lesdiguire—Gaston d'Orleans, the Duke of Beaufort, the Marshal de Bassompiere, and De Vintry, and Count de Cramail, all struck down by Richelieu—reappeared in their favorite haunts. The veteran Bassompiere became the hero, and Saint Evremont the literary trumpet, of the opposition under Mazarin. Still greater license in words and in manners was manifested at the death of Louis XIII, under the regency of Anne of Austria.

The regency was an epoch of triumph for Marion Delorme and Ninon de l'Enclos—the two Lais of the Place Royale, as the classic Saint Evremont called them. Marion had attained her thirtieth year at the time of the execution of Cinq-Mars, but she was still in the possession of all her charms; and although avaricious by nature, she lived in great luxury. Ninon de l'Enclos is said to have been even still more acquisitive. Besides the regular subsidies which she received from the Counsellor Coulon and the financier Rambouillet, she is said, to have drawn bills of exchange upon her lovers with the rapacity of a Jewess. Like Marion, Ninon played on the lute and danced to her own accompaniment. The lute and the theorbe were the instruments most in vogue before Lully introduced the violin. There is a portrait of Ninon de l'Enclos in the collection of engravings at the Imperial Library, in which she is represented seated at an instrument in the form of a piano; it is not an organ, for it has no pipes, yet it has three rows of keys, one above the other, which permitted a certain development in the octaves and gamuts.

The importance of the Place Royale began, however, at this epoch to be affected by the rising influence of the two Hotels Rambouillet, which must not be confounded. One was, as before observed, at Reuilly; the other (formerly the Hotel Pisani) was in the quarter of the Tuileries where are now the galleries of the Louvre. The first, inhabited by rich financiers, attracted those men of the world who are always ready to repay their court where double-louis and golden pistoles most abound. The family of Rambouillet, which inhabited the Hotel Pisani, was of quite a different order. The head of the House, the Marquis of Rambouillet, was of the family of Arennes, and his wife, sprung from the Pisanis of Florence, was one of the most favored and best informed of Mary de Medici's maids of honor. She had learned Latin in order to read Virgil, and Spanish in order to recite Castilian poems to Anne of Austria. The marquise drew well, had exquisite taste in house and theatrical decorations, after the fashion of the day, which was chiefly addicted to mythological representations; and she was aided in these poetico-dramatic pursuits by Conrad, Voiture, Patru, Bois Robert, and Maugras. Her daughter Julia, afterward Duchess of Montpensier, was a person of infinite charms, both of mind and person. It was for her that was composed the famous garland of animated flowers, the MS. of which, by Jassy, is said to have sold for 14,510 francs. The beautiful Mad'lle Paulet, before alluded to, was another of the animated flowers of the Hotel Rambouillet. All these fair ladies and gallant gentlemen passed their time in playing mythological ballets. The passion was so great for such, that, disdaining the realities of life, the names of heathen goddesses were assumed by living persons. Thus, for example, the Marquise was known as "Arthemise," and the Paulet, of whom it was written,

Qui fit la musique de ce ballet?
Ce fut la petite Paulet,

was "Arthenise" (Artemis and Artemisia are known to us, but not the latter name); and she was also called the "Lioness," on account of her hair of golden-yellow. It was in the Hotel de Rambouillet that a thousand new expressions became adopted and familiarized, polishing off and refining what had taken root in the Place Royale, and the two together had much positive influence in modifying the French language. They were the school in which Madame de Sevigne, Bussy-Rabutin, and Saint Evremont were formed, and from which emanated at a later period Hamilton and Voltaire.

The former literary importance of the Place Royale was thus in its turn effaced by that of the Hotel Rambouillet, and the wits who once peopled the groves of the Marais emigrated to the "Place," which became known, from the chivalrous festivals held there during the minority of Louis XIV, as the "Carrousel." But the Place Royale suddenly assumed a new importance under the Fronde. Almost all the parliamentary men dwelt in the Marais. They met every evening on the "Place," and it was from thence that the "Mazarinades," which constitute of themselves a collection of twenty volumes in quarto at the Imperial Library, emanated, to be afterwards chanted on the Pont Neuf. The first meetings of the Frondeurs were held in this quarter. The measures dictated to the Hotel de Ville to insure the success of popular insurrection also had their origin on the Place Royale, and it was there that arms were first resorted, when the President Broussel was transferred to the Bastille by order of Anne of Austria. Master Scarron gave the signal for the festival which led to the barricades of the Rue Saint Antoine and to the capture of the Arsenal and the Bastille—events which were at that epoch celebrated by illuminations, dances, and other extravagances on the "Place."

The massing of royal troops around the Marais and the Faubourg Saint Antoine terrified the monks and nuns only. Mademoiselle de la Fayette fled to Chaillot, where she founded a convent; but the democratic "White Mantles" still held by the Place Royale and the Hotel de Guise. When Anne of Austria fled from the Cardinal's palace to St. Germain, the Place Royale became one of the seats of the popular government; the municipal action remained with the Hotel de Ville, but the heart and soul of the movement was in the Marais. As usual, however, in all such cases, there were two parties there, one of them favored by the "grande Mademoiselle;" and Madame de Longueville would admit of no temporizing with the court queen or cardinal. It was they who put into the young king's mouth the words:—

Maman est Mazarine,
Et je suis Mazarin.

Others were more moderate in their views, and were open to arrangements which should not compromise the people. Marion Delorme and Ninon de l'Enclos sided with this latter party; the turmoil of sedition was unfavorable to the pursuits of pleasure, and their finances suffered from the demands of an armed revolt. Nay, Capefigue insinuates that Ninon was so far reduced in circumstances that she was induced to give up her blue chamber to Mere, that he might meet there Mademoiselle d'Aubigne, afterward Madame Scarron, and then Marchioness of Maintenon. This is a disagreeable bit of scandal to repeat, and respect for Madame de Maintenon's literary distinction would have led us to pass it over; but the memory of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and the contempt we feel for courtesan turned bigot in her old days, forbid our doing so. Besides, there were many others as brilliant and as gifted as she in these peculiar times, whose characters none have attempted to rehabilitate, as has been done with Madame de Maintenon; and it is asserted that Ninon de l'Enclos was tolerated by Louis XIV solely on account of the secrets which she held concerning his most "austere and pious mistress."

The poet Scarron belonged to the extreme party, and he declaimed in Hudibrastic verse to the Frondeurs against all conciliation:—

"C'est mauvais presage pour vous
Qu'une Fronde n'est qu'une corde,"

is an amusing play after the word "sling" and "slingers" attached to the party. So also with Mademoiselle de Scudery, a true hero-worshipper, and whose particular hero at that epoch was the Prince of Conde, whom she compared to Cyrus and to Alexander the Great. There was actually only one publicist at the time who had the courage to defend the Cardinal. This was Renaudot, founder of a broad sheet, which afterwards became the *Gazette de France*, in which he launched forth cutting epigrams against the Place Royale and its insurgents, male and female. They were truly fair game for the satirist, and even Scarron himself, when Mazarin was exiled, was base enough to solicit subsidies from the Queen. "In times of revolution," Capefigue justly remarks, "we must not place implicit reliance on the incorruptibility of those who talk loudest; their shrieking voices often only claim a contribution, and they go with a pamphlet in hand, like the Spanish beggars who solicit charity with a pointed musket."

The Place Royale, so vindictive in its opposition to Mazarin, was struck down on his restoration to power. The Fronde was vanquished, the Mousquetaires dispersed, and the hostility of the Marais forever stilled. The quarter became henceforward, not only no longer the fashion, but a thing of the past in the history of public insurrections. The court and all Paris were occupied with the marriage of Louis XIV with the Infanta of Spain. The leaguers were old men, the Frondeurs were shelved. Marion Delorme was defunct (she died in 1650, thirty nine years of age), and Ninon was on the other side of forty. Mademoiselle de Scudery was laughed at; Saint Evremont was in exile; Bassompiere in disgrace; Scarron was exhausted and dying; Mazarin was creating the new Faubourg Saint Germain, and the Place Royale was superseded by the Carrousel for public entertainments and tournaments; the most brilliant of which was given in honor of Mademoiselle de la Valliere.

The literature which emanated from the Place Royale had always been democratic in its tendency. Some of the best of Corneille's tragedies had been written, and even played, during the troubles of the Fronde. The writings of Scudery, La Fontaine, Saint Evremont, Bussy-Rabutin, Rochefoucauld, Sevigne, all betray the same regrets for the past and for the bright times of the Place Royale. So long as Fouquet remained in power, the precieuses were never wanting in a friend. Ninon is, indeed, said to have favored the attention of the luxurious superintendent towards Mad'lle de la Valliere, as she had done those of Mere towards M'me Scarron. "Jamais surintendant n'a trouve de cruelles," wrote Boileau at a later epoch, to irritate Louis XIV against Fouquet, the then persecuted captive.

But to this free and sparkling literature a new school succeeded, under the ascendancy of the "Grand Monarque". Moliere led the way by his satires against "Les Precieuses Ridicules" of the Place Royale and the Hotel Rambouillet. Boileau followed suit in servile adulation. "L'Art Poetique" is a satire against the literature of the Fronde and the wits of the Place Royale. It is the same with Racine; from his "Agamemnon" to his "Assuerus" it is always Louis XIV. "Esther" was M'me de Maintenon.

The Place Royale had become as an unknown territory to the Court of Versailles, and yet a certain prestige always attached itself to the beauty and talents of Ninon de l'Enclos. She was not received at Versailles, and yet she was not in disgrace; for in her latter days she had a powerful protectress at court in the person of M'me de Maintenon, who feared her more than she loved her, and wished to see her pass away in tranquillity, absorbed in her absurd pretensions to youth and the practices of an Epicurean philosophy.

Ninon de l'Enclos had as a friend in her old age the poet Chapelle, the friend of Bachaumont, and he persevered in inditing sonnets and verses in praise of her undying charms and graces. Ninon herself wrote verses worthy of the society of which she was one of the leaders. Her repartees were admirable for point, and have been often quoted. But, as she grew old, epigrams did not spare her:—

Il ne faut pas qu'on s'etonne
Si souvent elle raisonne
De la sublime vertu
Dont Platon fut revetu;
Car, a bien compter son age,
Elle peut avoir vecu
Avec ce grand personage.

She wrote to Saint Evremont to come to Paris, and that he would find her as fair as in her best days. The poet replied:—"When two lovers have known one another, both being young and handsome, they must not meet again when old and worn out, if they wish to preserve pleasant illusions." The Fronde died out finally in the person of "deux vieilles filles amoureuses." Ninon de l'Enclos and la grande Mademoiselle—the latter having taken for her consort the rakish Duc de Lauzun. Marion Delorme died in the plenitude of her charms; but a superannuated courtesan, however rich in intellectual gifts, is always ridiculous, and often hideous, inevitably reminding one of those aged creatures that Giotto has depicted at the Campo Santo of Pisa, wrapped in the folds of serpents which bite the flesh that has sinned.

It is, however, still a pleasant thing to wander on a quiet evening from the now frequented parts of Paris, and stroll pensively through the streets and "Place" of the Marais. They are peopled to the imagination with the shades of the past—Mosquetaires and chevaux legers, white and black mantles—Frondeurs, libellists, duellists, and financiers, silently parading their arcades; Scarron, Maintenon, Scudery, and Sevigne holding seances with the wit and talent of the day: crowds of gentlemen dancing attendance at the portals of Ninon de l'Enclos and Cinq-Mars cantering to a rendezvous with Marion Delorme. Such a pilgrimage has more in it than an evening spent in what was, until recently, the Palais Royal, even with its souvenirs of the "petits soupers" of the regency.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 4, 1866.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a writ of scire facias will be issued upon the following claim, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless the same is paid within that time to
W. A. SLIVER, Attorney-at-Law,
No. 3 N. SEVENTH Street.

"CITY" TO USE OF LANE SCHOFIELD vs. Franklin Fire Insurance Company. C. P., December T., 1865. No 28. For paving, $74·43, lot N. E. corner of Twenty-second and Spruce streets, 17 feet front on Spruce by 57 feet 4 inches deep on Twenty-second street. 5 4 13m*

ESTATE OF MARY SWIFT, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary upon the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having legal claims against the same to present them for settlement to
CAROLINE SWIFT,
F. S. JACOBY,
Executors.
PHILADELPHIA June 1 1866 7 6 16t*

DENTISTRY.


THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.
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MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
By virtue of eight writs of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the store of POWELL, SEIGER & CO., No. 127 N. FRONT Street, on Wednesday, August 1, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.:—
60 Barrels of Whisky, in lots of one up to fourteen barrels.
Also 6 Stills and 3 hhds of Molasses.
And at 3 o'clock P. M. same date, at the Eighteenth Ward Police Station House, TRENTON Avenue, near Dauphin street, 100 Empty Molasses hhds
P. C. ELLMAKER,
7 18 wfm6t U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Pennsylvania

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania to me directed will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the store of POWELL, SEIGER & CO., No. 127 N. FRONT Street, on WEDNESDAY, August 1, at 11 o'clock A. M.:—
5 barrels Killikinick Smoking Tobacco, 12 boxes Tobacco Scraps, 6 hogsheads Tobacco Scraps, 5 tierces Tobacco Scraps, 1 large Press, 1 Cutting Machine, 1 Stove and Pipe.
P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal Eastern District Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, July 17, 1866 7 17 tuth 6t

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PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves it to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.
For sale by barrel, demijohn or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 43

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THE WAR IN ASIA.

Account of the Great Battle of Irdjar—Fight Between the Russians and Bokharians.

The *Invalide Russe* of the 1st of July publishes a full account of the great battle which the Russians fought in Central Asia on the 20th of May, of which a telegraphic report was received a few weeks ago. To understand the narrative, our readers must remember that before the action the Russians were encamped at Tchinaz, on the left bank of the Syr-Daria, while the Bokharians were at Irdjar, on the same bank, but several miles higher up the river. The following is the Russian report:—

THE EMIR'S TROOPS ACTIVE AND MOVING ROUND THE REAR.

The frequent appearance of the enemy's partisans in greater or less number in our rear, as well as on our lines of communication, and the presence of the principal army of the Emir at the place named Irdjar, absolutely necessitated an offensive movement on our part, so much the more that on the 17th and 18th of May positive information was received that the Emir, having returned from a two days' excursion to Samarcand, was disposed to attack us. With that view he had despatched a part of his troops to the right bank of the Syr-Daria, upon our territory, situated beyond the Tchirtchik (an affluent of the Syr-Daria, which flows past Taschkent and joins the Syr at Tchinaz).

THE NUMBER, ARTILLERY, AND ARMS OF THE NATIVES.

The army of the Emir was said to be very numerous, consisting of *sarbazes*, mounted riflemen, artillery, contingents of various local governors, and of Kirghiz roaming over Bokharian territory. The number of the *sarbazes* and of the artillery, all regularly armed, was five thousand. The artillery numbered twenty-one pieces, among which were some superior to ours. As for the Kirghiz, their number was not less than thirty-five thousand.

THE RUSSIANS TAKING POSITION.

On the 19th of May, at daybreak, a force at Tchinaz, consisting of fourteen companies of infantry, five *sotnias* of Cossacks, with twenty pieces of artillery and rockets, quitted its position to move on Irdjar. This detachment consisted of Lieutenant-Colonel Pistolikors, with five *sotnias* of Cossacks, a rocket detachment, and six pieces of artillery; Captain Abramof, with six companies and eight pieces, and Lieutenant-Colonel Fovitsky, with eight companies and six pieces. The detachment carried provisions for twelve days, and had, besides, ten days' provisions on board the *Perovsky*.

Simultaneously with this detachment, another from Kiroutchi, on the right bank opposite Tchinaz, under the command of Colonel Kratevsky, set out on its march for Irdjar, by the right bank of the Syr.

MARCHING AND SKIRMISHING UNDER INTENSE HEAT.

The first day the troops accomplished a stage of more than twenty miles with the thermometer at forty degrees of Reaumur, the enemy's cavalry contenting themselves with skirmishing. There remained only fourteen miles from Mourza Rabat, where the troops bivouacked for the first time, to the position of the Emir at Irdjar.

On the 20th of May at daybreak stray parties of the Bokharians began to show themselves in view of our camp.

FIRST ASSAULT OF THE COSSACKS.

At 9 o'clock our Cossacks had their first encounter with the Bokharian cavalry, which had some men killed; on our side one Cossack was wounded. At midday it became indispensable to advance the artillery, and commence firing, which lasted without interruption till the end of the battle.

After a short halt the troops advanced in the following order:—The column of Captain Abramof in advance, by the direct road leading to Irdjar; on the right and on the same level the column of Lieutenant-Colonel Pistolikors; behind these two columns came, as a general reserve, three companies of a battalion of riflemen and a section of artillery, under command of Major Pistchemouka; the baggage was covered by four companies and two pieces, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Fovitsky.

THE ASIATIC CAVALRY AND REPORT OF A COMMANDER.

Hardly had our troops resumed their march when masses of the enemy's cavalry appeared and surrounded the detachment. The march of the baggage became especially very arduous, and could only be facilitated, thanks to the extraordinary merit of Lieutenant-Colonel Fovitsky, who was obliged at the same time to watch the movements of the train and repulse the incessant attacks to which it was exposed.

The following fact may give an idea of the difficulties our troops had to surmount before reaching the enemy. When, after the battle, the tent of the Emir was seized, there was found, among other things, a report of the Governor of Samarcand, who commanded the advanced position of the Bokharians, in which he announced that the Russians had been surrounded before attaining that position, and that he would not delay making them all prisoners.

THE ENGAGEMENT.

Towards 5 o'clock, about a mile from the enemy's position, our troops were received by a strong cannonade from his intrenchments and masses of cavalry surrounded them completely, with the exception of their left wing. The reserve was then directed towards the left, and all our artillery was put in position.

The enemy having allowed us to advance a good way, redoubled his cannonade, under which our troops remained nearly an hour. Our artillery, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Silverstan, rendered us immense services. It was impossible to witness, without being filled with admiration, our artillerymen work with extraordinary address and *sangfroid* in that heated atmosphere. Not a shot missed its aim.

Towards six o'clock the attacks of the cavalry grew feebler. On the command of General Romanovsky, Captain Abramof commenced the assault at the head of the infantry, and Lieutenant Colonel Pistolikors led the Cossacks to the charge. Captain Abramof executed the order with the greatest coolness. Neither the redoubled activity of the cannonade and fusillade, nor the intrenchments, checked the column of assault. All advanced as on the parade ground. At the end of half an hour our infantrymen had already bayoneted the Bokharian artillerymen at their guns, and our artillery, now placed in position on the inner side of the intrenchments, destroyed with its grapeshot the new masses who attempted to stop the assailants. Simultaneously with the column of Captain Abramof, Lieutenant-Colonel Pistolikors went forward with his cavalry. At the same time he cannonaded vigorously with his six pieces, on the one hand, the forces trying to stop Captain Abramof, and whom he took in flank, and on the other hand new masses of cavalry and infantry assembling in front of him.

FLIGHT OF THE BOKHARIANS AND THE PURSUIT.

Moving rapidly from one position to another he hemmed in the enemy more and more closely, and after having overthrown them, put them to flight in the greatest disorder.

All the ground between the first intrenchments and the Bokharian camp was covered with dead, left by the enemy. His flight was so precipitate that he did not dare to halt in his camp, which our troops found filled with all his effects, and showing all the marks of recent occupation—pots in which food was being cooked, lighted fires, tea prepared, etc.

THE EMIR'S CAMP.

At nine o'clock the darkness compelled the discontinuance of the pursuit. Only in the morning at daybreak a feeble column was sent out to occupy the second Bokharian camp, which the Emir had evacuated in the evening, leaving also almost all the baggage. His own tent had remained in the condition in which it had been occupied by the Sovereign of Bokhara, the Chief of Islamism in Central Asia. There were found there a quantity of carpets, divans, kitchen utensils, and a multitude of objects of Asiatic luxury.

During these operations, Colonel Kratevsky's detachment from Kirloutchi arrived on the 20th at five o'clock P. M., on the right bank of the Syr-Daria, opposite Irdjar. Although this detachment had taken no part in the action, its appearance, and some shots of rifled cannon ably directed, sufficed to exercise a certain influence on the progress of the battle, and hinder the flying enemy from resorting to the territory beyond the Tchirtchik, where their presence would have been troublesome to us.

THE GAINS AND LOSSES.

In this brilliant affair our loss was twelve soldiers wounded (*sic*); the enemy left more than one thousand dead on the field. Our trophies consisted of six pieces of artillery taken in the assault on the position, and four pieces abandoned by the enemy in his flight. In continuing to advance our columns would probably find other guns, for the prisoners report that in his flight the Emir only took away two pieces. They even say that he was not slow to abandon them on the road to Oratepe, and that he only brought back two thousand horsemen to Djouzak.

Besides the baggage there were found in the camps immense stores of powder and all the artillery train. Without counting the cartridges with which the roads were strewn, which the enemy followed in his flight, we found about six hundred and seventy pounds (24,120 lbs.) of powder, two hundred and twenty thousand cartridges, as well as a mass of bullets, shells, and other artillery ammunition.

After this victory Major-General Romanovsky advanced and occupied the fortress of Nau, and by the capture of Khodjent has separated Bokhara from Khokan.

AN ENCOUNTER WITH A CATAMOUNT.—The catamount that attacked Mr. Teachout, the telegraph operator, at Tantalon, Tennessee, a few days ago, made a brisk fight. It made its appearance at the house of Mr. Barnes, and leaped on the bed, where an infant was lying, which, however, it did not harm. It then repaired to the yard, and made fearful havoc among the poultry. There it was attacked by a colored woman, with an axe. It turned upon her, whereupon she beat a hasty retreat. It then went to the telegraph office, where it immediately attacked the operator, Mr. Teachout, springing at his throat and dragging him to the floor. He succeeded in grasping it by the throat, but not until he was severely bitten, and his clothes partly torn. The noise of the struggle attracted the attention of Mr. Stringer, who was in an adjoining room, by whose assistance Mr. Teachout was rescued from the clutches of the ferocious beast. It then made off with a broken leg, received in the encounter. It was then attacked by five dogs, fighting them with great fury, whipping them in a few moments, then ran into a door yard, where it was killed by a stone thrown by a courageous young lady, Miss Louisa Stringer. The animal measured five feet in length.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—The number of matriculations in the academical year at Cambridge University, England, has been five hundred and forty. This is the largest number on record. In 1864-5 and 1863-4, the numbers were five hundred and thirty and five hundred and nineteen respectively. A sudden increase took place in 1863, the number in 1862-3 having been four hundred and forty-eight, which was about the average of the last twenty years. The largest number of admissions until the last two years was four hundred and eighty-seven in 1845 (the time of the tractarian controversies at Oxford), and the lowest was three hundred and eighty-two in 1858.

HATS AND CAPS.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.,

RETAIL AT WHOSESALE PRICES.

BARNES, OSTERHOUT, HERRON & CO.,

S. E. Cor. Fourth and Chesnut Sts.,

Are now closing out at retail their extensive stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

Consisting of Straw, Felt, etc., of the latest styles and improvements

At Wholesale Prices.

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Those in want of Goods of this description can SAVE at least ONE PROFIT by purchasing here.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,

12 mthsa No. 510 RACE Street.

AUCTION SALES.

N O T I C E.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $225 000, which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A, pages 563-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book E, page 179, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50 000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said Mortgage, expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all the buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

6 21 mfim

AUCTION SALES.

N O T I C E.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, to me as mortgagee in trust to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $35,000 which mortgage is dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage expose to Public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said Mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station in Blair county, to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with, or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and as "The Intersection" is about 3⅛ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons, on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid, as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

6 11 m3m Philadelphia.

N O T I C E.

I, R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as mortgagee in trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $50,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861, in mortgage book B, page 118 etc., and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 26th day of February, A. D., 1861, in mortgage book E, page 400, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $20,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises and franchises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes, iron timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company appurtenant to said road, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company and all the tolls, income, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railway depots and stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

The said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from said Tyrone Station, Blair county, to and through the borough of Philipsburg, in Centre county, is about 23⅞ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

Payment on account of the said balance of purchase money to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase-money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers, in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to the said sale or premises may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee,
No. 42 South Third street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 11 m3m Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

Whereas, THE GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM AND REFINING COMPANY, of St Louis, Mo., did, on the Twenty-third day of January, A. D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-six, convey to the undersigned, as Trustee, the lands and premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, made by said Company, and bearing even date with said trust deed, for the sum of ten thousand three hundred dollars, payable to CHARLES W. FORD, or to his order, one day after the date thereof, with lawful interest; and also to secure the payment to said Ford of all other moneys which he might, from time to time advance to said Company, at its request, with interest.

And whereas it was in and by said Trust Deed provided that, in case the said Company should make default in the payment of the moneys secured by said note, or in the payment of any other moneys thereafter to be advanced by the said Ford, with interest, that the said Trustee might proceed to sell the property in said deed described, or any part thereof, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, for cash, first giving sixty days public notice of the time, terms, and place of said sale, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in St. Louis and in Philadelphia.

And whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the moneys secured by said deed, notice is therefore hereby given that the subscriber as such Trustee will, on the 5th day of September, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-six, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, Mo., sell at public vendue for cash to the highest bidder, the lands in said deed mentioned, and which are described as follows:—All that certain tract of land situate in the Township of Harmony, county of Venango, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a post at the northeast corner of the Herkimer Company's land, and thence extending south one and three-fourths degrees, west one hundred and seventy and seven-tenths rods to a post at the southeast corner of the Herkimer Company's land; thence south seventy and one-half degrees, east forty-one and seven-tenths rods to a post the southeast corner of the piece; thence north one and three-fourths degrees, east one hundred and eighty-three and four tenths rods to a post the northeast corner of the tract; then north eighty-eight and one-fourth degrees, west thirty-nine and eight-tenths rods to the place of beginning, containing forty-four acres of land.

Date, June 21, 1866.

HAMILTON SPENCER,
6 29 110t Trustee.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.

Will be sold cheap for cash.

Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
4 wtm§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Stations.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6¾, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5¾, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6½, and 8 P. M.

The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6¼, 7¾, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—

Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 8·15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, July 16, 1866 Leave Philadelphia as follows:—

For Cape May, 9 A. M., Mail; 2 P. M., Accommodation; 4 P. M., Fast Express.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Millville, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation, 6 P. M.

RETURNING:

Leave Cape May at 6·30 A. M., Mail; 9 A. M., Fast Express; 5 P. M., Express.

Leave Bridgeton 7·15 A. M. and 3·50 P. M. Freight 6·30 P. M.

Leave Salem 7 A. M. and 3·35 P. M. Freight 5·45 P. M.

Leave Millville 6·55 A. M. and 6·38 P. M. Freight 11·03 A. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 9·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

The West Jersey Express Company will attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office No. 5 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 7 2

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.

Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6·30, 7·15 and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M. The 7·15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7·28, 7·55, 10·14, and 11·40 A. M., 4·43, 5·10, 7·26, and 10·36 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail 9·20 A. M., Express 1·10 P. M., Express, 6·25 P. M., Express, 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·33 A. M. and 4·15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·15 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4·20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7·15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·15 A. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3 00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	2 25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class	1 60

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Day Express	at 10·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 11·00 "
Fast Line and Erie Express¶	at 12·00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 5·00 "
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail*¶	at 9·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 10·00 "
Philadelphia Express†	at 11·10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express‡	at 12·40 A. M.
Philadelphia Express†	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8·20 "
Columbia Train	at 9·00 "
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4·10 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 7·30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

¶ Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars.

Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9·00 A. M. and 7·00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6·50 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

A TICKET OFFICE

Is located at No. 631 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to

THOMAS H. PARKE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to

FRANCIS FUNK,
No. 137 DOCK Street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. 3 12

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads, INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 5 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—

On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·25 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria.

W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Ledger* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Marca, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1082 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 1 Enreta's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Weling on, Second and Quarry streets.
F. F. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at

JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO'S,

And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION.

Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, and particularly when Impotence or Genital Debility with Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the Organs and, with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York,

And you will receive them by return of mail post paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 §

DR. HYLTON'S

Constitutional Renovator

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Incipient Consumption, and all Diseases Pertaining to Consumption,

SUCH AS

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Respiratory Organs, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility, with great Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.

The success of this medicine in the cure of disease has withstood many critical tests in this country and elsewhere; its salutary effects on disease are widely disseminated, and require no effort to parry the prejudices of the skeptic.

DR. HYLTON:—I take this opportunity to inform you that I consider you the greatest doctor on diseases of the lungs in the country. I had a spitting of blood, with large lumps of green matter; a violent pain in my breast and shoulders, a straining cough; and several of the most eminent physicians gave me up as a hopeless case of consumption. I tried all the remedies of the day and gained no relief but grew worse: when a friend advised me to try your Renovator, satisfying me that you were a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and not a self-styled doctor. I used but nine bottles of your Renovator, and to the surprise of my friends, I am now a well man and able to attend daily to my business.

Any one needing further particulars of my case can call on me as he so wished.

NICHOLAS PILSER,
No. 20 Races treet."

Dr. Hylton is a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. (His diploma can be seen at his office.) Examines Lungs without charge. Office, No. [illegible] VINE Street. 5 24 [illegible]

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.

"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"

"LIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."

Steam to

LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.

CABINS .... $90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE $30

PREPAID CERTIFICATES

issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at

LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

Also, to and from

ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20 §

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

AUSTRIAN ARMY OF THE NORTH.

Its Organization, Strength, and Present Position.

The following was the composition of the Austrian Army of the North previous to the battle of Sudowa, July 3:—

STAFF.

Commander-in-Chief—Field-Marshal Louis von Benedek.
Aide-de-Camp—Major General von Krziz.
Chief of Staff—Field-Marshal Lieutenant Baron Hanikstein.
Chief of Field Operations—Major-General Krizmanicz.
Intendant-General—Field-Marshal Lieutenant von Pokorng.
Civil Commissary—Chevalier von Kriegsau.

FIELD.

First Corps—General of Cavalry, Count Clam-Gallas.
Second Corps—Field-Marshal Lieutenant Count Thun.
Third Corps—Field-Marshal Lieutenant Archduke Ernest.
Fourth Corps—Field-Marshal Lieutenant Count Festetics.
Sixth Corps—Field-Marshal Lieutenant von Ramming.
Eight Corps—Field Marshal Lieutenant Archduke Leopold.
Tenth Corps—Field-Marshal Lieutenant Baron Gablenz.
First Division Light Cavalry — Major-General Baron von Edelsheim.
Second Division Light Cavalry—Major-General Prince Taxis.
First Division Reserve Cavalry—Major-General Prince de Holstein.
Second Division Reserve Cavalry—Major-General Zaitscheck.
Third Division Reserve Cavalry—Major-General Condenhove.

Attached to the northern army were two corps of the Federal contingent, commanded by Prince Charles of Bavaria, subject to the orders of Marshal Benedek:—

Seventh Corps (Bavarians)—Prince Charles of Bavaria.
Eighth Corps (Composite)—Prince Alexander, of Stresse.

Immediately after the battle of Sudowa, in consequence of a visit of Count Mensdorf to the headquarters of the northern army, the following changes were made:—

Commander-in-Chief—Archduke Albert, vice Benedek, relieved.
Chief of Staff—Baron John, vice Baron Henikstein, to be court-martialed.
Of the Corps Commanders, Count Clam-Gaelas has been relieved, and is also to be tried by court martial.

The strength of the army since the battle is officially stated to be two hundred thousand men; its headquarters at Bruun, on the railroad between Prague and Vienna, ninete four English miles from the latter city.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"It seems that the Austrians are not so morally prostrate after the battle of Sudowa as was expected. We hear from Vienna that they still hope to conquer the Prussians if the negotiations for an armistice should fail, and that the Government is quite determined not to make any humiliating concessions. The Emperor has declared that 'he must be driven back as far as Belgrade before he will consent to make peace with the Prussians so long as they remain on Austrian soil,' and this feeling is shared by a very large and influential section of the population in the provinces of Austria and Bohemia. Nor is the confidence of the Austrians quite ungrounded, for they have still a very formidable force at their disposal. The Army of the North, diminished as it is, still consists of one hundred and fifty thousand men, including some splendid cavalry regiments which have not suffered at all. Then there are the troops now employed on garrison duty, which number 50,000 men, and the reserves, constituting 100,000 more. From Italy the following force will become available, now that Venetia has been given up:—40,000 men and 300 guns from Verona, 25,000 men and 150 guns from Mantua, 20,000 men and 50 guns from Legnano, 10,000 men and 50 guns from Peschiera, 12,000 men and 100 guns from Venice, and 60,000 men and some hundreds of guns from the various small fortresses and intrenched camps in different parts of the country. Thus Austria has still at least 400,000 troops, well equipped, provided with strong reserves, and with an artillery twice as strong as is necessary for an army of that size."

Complete List of the New British Ministry.

The following complete list of the new Ministry is given by the London *Times*:—

CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury—Lord Derby.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. Disraeli.
Home Secretary—Mr. Walpole.
Secretary for Foreign Affairs—Lord Stanley.
Secretary for the Colonies—Lord Carnarvon.
Secretary for War—General Peel.
Secretary for India—Lord Cranborne.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Sir J. Pakington.
Lord Chancellor—Lord Chelmsford.
President of the Council—Duke of Buckingham.
Lord Privy Seal—Lord Malmesbury.
Chancellor of the Duchy—Earl of Devon.
Chief Commissioner of Works—Lord J. Manners.
President of Poor Law Board—Mr. Gathorne Hardy.
President of Board of Trade—Sir S. Northcote.
Postmaster-General—Duke of Montrose.
Junior Lord of the Treasury—Hon. G. Noel.
Joint Secretaries to the Treasury—Colonel Taylor, Mr. G. W. Hunt.
Under Secretaries—Home Department, Lord Belmore; Foreign Affairs, Mr. E. Edgerton; Colonies, Mr. Adderley; War, Lord Longford; India, Sir J. Fergusson.
Junior Lords of the Admiralty—Mr. Du Cane Sir J. Hay, Admiral Dacres, Admiral G. H. Seymour, Admiral Milne.
Secretary to the Admiralty—Vacant.*
Attorney-General—Sir H. Cairns.
Solicitor-General—Mr. Bovill.
Vice-President of the Board of Trade—Mr. S. Cave.
Judge Advocate-General—Mr. Mowbray.
Secretary of the Poor Law Board—Mr. R. Earle.
Vice-President of the Council—Mr. Corry.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant—Marquis of Abercorn.
Chief Secretary—Lord Nass.
Lord Chancellor—Mr. Brewster.
Attorney General—Mr. George.
Solicitor-General—Vacant.

SCOTLAND.

Lord Advocate—Mr. Patton.
Solicitor-General—Mr. S. Gordon.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain—Earl of Bradford.
Lord High Steward—Duke of Marlborough.
Vice-Chamberlain—Lord Claud Hamilton.
Comptroller—Lord Royston.
Treasurer—Lord Burghley.
Master of the Horse—Duke of Beaufort.
Master of the Buckhounds—Lord Colville.

* This office was offered to Lord Dalkeith, but not accepted.

Commercial Intelligence.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

From the London Times (City Article), July 14.

There has been a general absence of foreign news to-day, and in the stock markets the attention of the dealers has been almost exclusively occupied by the arrangements in connection with the half-monthly foreign and share settlement, which has been of unusual importance, owing to the extraordinary fluctuations in Italian securities during the fortnight. The English funds have been steady, with an occasional tendency to weakness on flat quotations from Paris.

The first transactions in consols for delivery were at yesterday's price, 87⅛@¼, and they returned to that point after having touched 87⅞. For the 9th of August the final bargains were at 87⅛@¼. The favorable prospects of the harvest from the present weather have an influence in promoting steadiness. Bank stock left off at 245@247; reduced and new three per cents., 86⅞@⅞; India stock, 207@209; India five per cents., 103@⅞; exchequer bills, March, 5s. discount to par; June, par to 5s. premium.

In the discount market there continues to be an abatement of the late severe pressure.

Foreign stocks have been steady. Spanish Passives at 19¼; Mexican at 15⅞, each show a recovery of ¼; Italian has been heavy, closing at 51@53, a fall of 2 per cent.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rates upon Amsterdam, Hamburg, and Paris were a shade lower; on other places the quotations were about the same as by last post.

There were again no gold operations at the bank to-day.

Large arrivals of gold are expected in the course of the next fortnight from India and Australia. According to some anticipations the amount may be nearly a million sterling.

The bulk of the Mexican dollars brought by the French mail from Mexico has been disposed of at 60⅛d. per ounce, being an advance of ⅛d. upon the price realized for the last arrival. There is still no demand for China, and the dollars are therefore sold to the refiners to be converted into bars and sent to the Continent.

The Bank of Prussia has reduced its rate of discount to 8 and 8½ per cent. for advances and bills respectively.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND RAILWAYS.

United States 5-20s, 1882, 6 per cent	67½@ 67¾
Virginia 5s	49 @ 51
Do. 6s	43 @ 45
Atlantic and Great Western, N. Y. Sec., 1st mortgage 1880, 7 per cent	66 @ 68
Do., do., 2d mortgage, 1881	66 @ 70
Do., Pennsylvania, 1st mortgage, 1877	68 @ 72
Do., do., 2d mortgage, 1882	65 @ 67
Do., consolidated mortgage bonds, 1890	46 @ 48
Erie shares $100 (all paid), 8 per cent	39½@ 39¾
Do., convertible bonds, 6 per cent	68 @ 72
Illinois Central 6 per cent., 1875	81 @ 83
Do. 7 per cent., 1875	71 @ 73
Do. $100 shares (all paid), 10 per cent	75¾@ 76¼
Marietta & Cincinnati RR. bonds, 7 per ct.	68 @ 70
New York Central $100 shares	65 @ 70
Panama RR., 2d mort., 1872, 7 per cent.	100 @102
Pennsylvania RR. bonds, 2d mort., 6 per ct.	80 @ 82
Do. $50 shares	32 @ 36
Philadelphia & Erie, 1st mort., '81 6 per ct.	72 @ 74
Do., with option to be paid in Philada.	72 @ 74

LONDON, July 14.—Consols close at 87⅛@87½ for money.

United States Five-twenties, 67½@68; Illinois Central, 76@76½; Erie Railroad, 39¾@40¼.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows a decrease in the bullion of £883,475, and in the reserve of notes of £241,115. This movement is partially accounted for by the payment of the dividends on the Government securities.

The bank rate of discount remains at ten per cent.

In the discount market there was a continued abatement of the late pressure. Good bills were done at 9@9½ per cent.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

The market yesterday was quiet, and the tendency of prices was rather downward, especially for shirtings.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 14, Evening.—Cotton—Sales to-day only 7000 bales, including 1000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is dull, with but little inquiry, and prices weak, and a decline of ⅛d. ℔ pound. Middling uplands are quoted about 13⅛d.

Breadstuffs—The market is steady. Corn is easier.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE opened last evening, for a brief summer season, to a large audience. Mr. Junius Brutus Booth, the image of his father, was the "star" of the evening, and his reception was quite flattering. The play of *The Three Guardsmen* was splendidly placed upon the stage, and several of the scenes received the plaudits of the people as they were gracefully unfolded. Mr. Leonard R. Shewell received a perfect ovation from the audience, who recognized in him an old favorite; M'me. Methina-Scheller, Miss Germon, and Mr. Tilton also shared in the general applause. *The Three Guardsmen*, with the above fine cast, will be continued during the week.

THE NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE will open on next Monday evening, with a fine stock company, for a short summer season. The spectacular extravaganza of the *Sleeping Beauty*, with some new local points, will be given. Miss Josie Orton, fresh from the sea, and brown as a bunn, will be the heroine, assisted by Mr. Lennox and other old favorites. The *Sleeping Beauty* is to be followed by *Aladdin*, with Miss Orton as the lucky little Chinese lad.

HELLER'S CAPERS AT THE CAPES.—Mr. Robert Heller has been cutting up his satanic capers at Cape May, and he has filled his purse, we are told. On to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, he holds his final levee at "Concert Hall," Congress Hall, Cape Island.

EXCURSION.—The grand excursion of the Scott M. E. Church takes place to-morrow. The splendid and commodious steamer *Kennebec* has been chartered to convey the company to Cape May and return—a trip most pleasant and invigorating. The *Kennebec* leaves Arch street wharf at 5½, and Washington street wharf at 6 o'clock A. M.

The Birthplace of Wallenstein a Battle-field.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"There is something very weird and ghostlike about reminiscences of names and places, not only of the Seven, but also of the Thirty Years' War memory, that come cropping up on all sides in this terrible German struggle. Few people probably are aware that Nachod, the little Bohemian town with its three thousand inhabitants, about which there was such hot and bloody wook for the last few days and even nights, is the birthplace of no less a man than Wallenstein. The church belonging to the deanery of Nachod—which existed as early as 1384—contains the tombs of the ancient Bohemian family of Smirzieski, from which Wallenstein's mother derived her descent, or rather of which she represented the last branch. The castle of the Wallensteins, 'Castle Nachod,' is very ancient, and belonged, up to the time of the Hussites, to the family of the Berkas of Duba and Lipa. After that, robber-knights took possession of it, and after several further changes of proprietorship the Smirziczki came into it. After the battle of the White Mountain (1620) Count Terzki, Wallenstein's brother-in-law, appears as lord of the castle: but after the murder of Wallenstein at Eger (February 25, 1694) Octavio Piccolomini received the property as a reward for his dastardly treachery. He gave the castle its present shape, and commemorated that wonderful fact in a boastful inscription inside the gates. It stands on a rock which rises steeply almost immediately behind the market-place of the little town, and which is reached by a flight consisting of three hundred and thirty-three steps. Three courts surround the enormous edifice, and round about them are situated the houses of the retinue, the stables and other out-buildings. The Piccolomini have long died out—only their portraits have survived. Particularly striking is that of Octavio, with which there is also found a battle-piece commemorating his victory over the French at Thionville. The castle now belongs to Prince Auersperg of Prague."

PARDONED.—The President has granted a pardon to Lawrence Rousseau, of New Orleans, La., formerly a captain in the United States Navy, who resigned and entered the Rebel service, on the recommendations of Admiral Shubrick, the Governor of the State, Attorney-General Speed, and John W. Forney.

The President has authorized the issue of a pardon to A. E. Maxwell, a Rebel Senator, in compliance with the earnest recommendations of Vice President L. F. C. Foster, Senators Wilson, Nesmith, and Morgan, Governor Marvin, and John W. Forney, Secretary of the Senate.

DIRECT FROM EUROPE TO CHICAGO.—The brig *Vidar*, direct from Bergan, Norway, which port she left April 13, arrived at Chicago on Thursday, having a cargo of 1560 barrels of Norwegian fish. She was detained at Montreal for three weeks to get a permit to pass through the St. Lawrence Canal. She was compelled to leave a large portion of her cargo at Montreal, being unable to pass through the canal with her original load.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, July 24.

Confirmation of Generals.

The Senate, in Executive session, confirmed 67 brevet nominations for major-generals, 75 brevet brigadier-generals, and 200 brevet colonels for distinguished or meritorious military services.

Distribution of Seeds.

Congress by a recently enacted law appropriated $60,000 for the purchase of cereal, vegetable, and flower seeds. The purchase and distribution is confined to such seeds as are rare and uncommon, or such as can be made more profitable by frequent changes from one part of our own country to another. Also $14,000 for the propagation and distribution of plants, cuttings, and shrubs, which are to be restricted to such as are adapted to general cultivation, and to promote the general interests of horticulture and agriculture throughout the United States.

Freedmen in the Southwest.

Gen. Sprague, commanding the Department of Mississippi and Arkansas, and Indian Territory, reports the issue of rations for the past three months to refugees as:—Number of refugees, 11,287; number of rations, 116,200; value, $20,379.39.

For corresponding months in 1865:—Number of refugees, 1490; number of rations, 26,041; value, $3307·09.

Great destitution and suffering still continue among the refugees. Most are widows and orphans, and are helpless, and Government rations must be issued to them, or they will perish. It was expected that when the wheat crop was harvested there would be enough to furnish bread for the people in the interior of the State, but most of the crop has been destroyed by rust, and probably not a third of a crop will be realized. The failure of the wheat crop is insignificant commercially, but these small patches of an acre or two are important to the poor. In many parts of the State of Arkansas, the testimony of blacks is excluded from the Courts, and County Clerks and Recorders refuse to receive and record marriage certificates of colored people. Owing to frequent rains and overflows, plantation laborers were often required to work for days in mud and water, but free labor has stood the test, and there are bountiful crops of cotton and corn. There are 30 schools in the State, with an average attendance of 1584; but the indifference and prejudice of the white people hinder this work. An instance is cited of a colored soldier who did not know his letters when he enlisted one year ago, and knew nothing of printing, who set up and worked off a long order covering four pages in small type. The freedmen of Indian Territory are manifesting great anxiety for schools. In that part of Texas, near the Arkansas border, crime and lawlessness are almost unchecked. Freedmen are still held as slaves, and if they attempt to leave are shot down. White persons dare not go there to employ them. It produces an injurious effect on this State.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

Senate.

The bill for the speedy completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, recently recommitted to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, was reported by Mr. Howard (Mich.), and on his motion its further consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) called up the Army bill, recently passed by the House, and moved to amend by substituting for it the bill lately passed by the Senate. He did this, he said, to get the subject before a committee of conference.

As amended, the bill was passed and goes to the House.

The joint resolution in relation to bounties to colored soldiers was taken up and amended, and finally passed.

A bill to grant lands to aid in the construction of the Stockton and Coporopolis Railroad in California was passed.

House of Representatives.

(*Continued from Third Edition.*)

The vote was reconsidered, the committee discharged, and the joint resolution passed with amendments.

The act to authorize the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River Tide-Water Canal Company to enter the District of Columbia, and extend its canal to the Anacostia river at any point above Benning's bridge, came up regularly in order, and was passed.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa), from the Committee on the Judiciary, made reports, which were disposed of as follows:—

The Senate bill, to release Daniel Winslow and his representatives from all judgments on a contract entered into by him with the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, for delivery at the Navy Yard at Charlestown, passed.

The Senate bill in relation to the District Court of the United States of Louisiana and California passed, with amendments, one of which increases the salary of the District Judge of Louisiana from $3500 to $9000.

The House bill to alter the places of holding the Circuit Court of the United States for the Rhode Island district, requiring the courts to be held at Providence, commencing 15th of November and 15th of June, annually, passed.

The House bill to punish certain crimes in relation to the public securities and currency, making the counterfeiting of securities, stamps, etc., a felony, passed.

Missouri Politics.

SEDALIA (Mo.), July 23.—The Radical Convention which met here to-day for the nomination of a candidate for Congress was very enthusiastic. It is estimated that ten thousand people were present. Honorable Joseph W. McClurg was nominated for re-election by acclamation.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Stocks are steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 96½; Illinois Central 117½; Michigan Southern, 81½; New York Central, 104; Reading, 109½; Erie, 63¾; Western Union Telegraph Company, 58¾; United States Coupons of 1881, 109½; do 1862, 107; do. 1865 104¾; 10-40s 98½; Treasury 7 3-10, 103½@103¾; Gold, 150½; Sterling Exchange quiet; Sight Bills 10½ ℔ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—Flour quiet; new Southern firm. Wheat steady. Corn firm; white, $1·10@1·11; yellow dull. Provisions dull and heavy. Coffee firm; Rio, 16½@19 for gold. Sugar firm. Whisky dull; Pennsylvania advanced to $2·25.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 24

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$250 U.S 7 30s July 103¼	400 sh Ocean......s5 4⅞
$3000 Phil. 6s, mun 97½	4 sh Leh Val....... 84¼
$600 US 5-20s 62... 106⅝	8 sh do......... 64¼
$1000 C & A 6s 83.. 91	28 sh Penn R....... 56
200 sh Fulton Coal.. 6¼	100 sh do........b5 56

SECOND BOARD

$7000 Camden & Amboy 69s.................... 94½

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Great Counterfeiting Case—How the Rogues Procured their Dies—Testimony of Eli Langton and Minnie Langton, Etc. Etc.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—Before Commissioner Osborn.—The United States vs Henry Holmes, alias Hall. This case was yesterday resumed, though but few new developments were made.

The prisoner is indicted, it will be remembered, for being one of a gang of greenback counterfeiters, who were but a few days since discovered and stripped by the vigilance of Mr. W. P. Wood of the United States Treasury Department, aided by Detective Poore, at Rossville, Staten Island. Five others were arrested at the same time, who await in limbo their examination and trial. A large amount of currency, rollers, plates, a press, etc., were captured at the same time. The case first came up on Friday, when it adjourned to yesterday.

The first witness on the stand was Eli Langton, who testified on the direct examination that he had been a Government printer, and that at the solicitation of Hall he had taken lead impressions, in the Treasury Department at Washington, of engravings for greenbacks of various denominations, and brought them to New York, and gave them to the prisoner.

Cross examination by Mr. Chadwick:—

I reside at present in Hartford; in 1863 I worked with the National Bank Note Company; I sometimes worked on bills and sometimes on fractional currency; do not remember what time I left there; it was in the spring of 1863 when I returned to my family at Hartford, where I have resided since nine or ten years of age; I afterwards went to Washington to work, because I had no other work on hand; that was either late in the winter of 1863 or early in the spring of 1864; went to work three or four days after my arrival there, as soon as I was furnished paper; I had to dampen it, let it lie a while, and then overhaul and put a fit preparation upon it for engraving; the plates were in a rack, each man using one had it brought to him and returned to the rack by a girl in his employ; anybody could go to the rack; there were about sixty presses in that room; I worked several presses, and I think at that time my press was in that room; there were only two hand-press rooms that I knew; there were hydraulic presses to print the fractional currency; a change was made when I was home, sick; after being absent for seven weeks I returned, when I took the $20 plate; I commenced on the back of the old $20 issue; this was the plate of the new issue, and during my absence there was a change; there was a room for the purpose, and a man stationed there to give out the plates; if they were not brought back promptly, they were looked after; they were taken in the morning and returned at night; I was never in the room—they were handed out through an opening; I was accustomed to go there, and my appearance excited no suspicion; when I first went to the Treasury Department it never entered into my mind to engage in counterfeiting; I boarded on Crosby street; had seen "Chick" there with my son Edwin; after I was sick he (Edwin) came on to Washington some two or three weeks after I first went; he got work there, and then returned to the Note Company; during the two months I worked for the Bank Note Company I boarded at Crosby street with my son; I saw "Chick" and my son in a saloon on Greenwich street; I had some conversation with "Chick;" I then went to a house at which I had boarded, and stopped till the middle of the afternoon, when he came there; he assisted me to get my trunk to the ferry, he came into the bar-room; it was a German hotel; my trunk was in a back hall; I went to the Jersey City Ferry, I think it was the Cortlandt street Ferry, where I met Hank; had never seen him before that; do not remember the conversation; Hank said to me that there was a chance to make money; said he, "There is a good chance in Washington;" he says, "You help me and I will make you well off;" he said, we could leave the country, and considerable more; I remarked it was rather a ticklish piece of business; my son was not present; Chick gave me a piece of lead; it was in the same condition that it is now in; do not recollect how I carried it; Chick did not come across; I stopped while in Washington at Mr. Bryant's, on the left hand of Pennsylvania avenue going towards the Capitol; I do not remember what street; I kept the lead there two days; I then carried it up to take a copy; I considered that I was doing wrong, but did not deem it a forgery on my part; I supposed it was the purpose of the copy to make counterfeit notes; I put the plate in one of the pigeon holes of the rack, which were accessible to any one who might have looked.

Q. How long after you took that impression was it that you saw Hank in New York? A. It was a day or two before the election, about the 1st of November; I left Washington on Friday night, and on my arrival I went over to Chick's house, which I made my stopping-place; I stayed there an hour or two hours; I got there in the morning, and took breakfast there; the next place I remember of being at is the house on Centre street, just this side of the Tombs, called the "Old House at Home;" I stayed perhaps half an hour; believe I took something to drink; might also have taken some at Chick's in the morning; I went on to Hartford Saturday night; I was promised in Washington that I should be protected if I testified in this case; I went to Washington three weeks ago Saturday morning; a man calling himself Graves made the promise to me; have talked with him a little about this matter since coming here; I gave a statement to Graves, whose name I have since learned was Lowell, in regard to the matter before any promise of protection was made me, or any expectation of pay; I was under arrest at the time; I went with Mr. Lowell to Mr. Wood, and there made the statement.

Redirect—My son is dead; he died the 17th December, 1864.

Sophia Hancey, sworn—I live at No 141 East Thirteenth street; have known Hall, the prisoner, about a year and a half; met him first at Essex Street Police Court; I had some conversation with him; Langton was there, under arrest; I saw him afterwards at No 16 Houston street in this city, at a drinking place; no one was with him that I saw; I saw him once in Walker street, at the corner of Broadway; Edward Langton and Chick Treat; Treat came from Jersey City and Langton also I think; Langton had plates in his possession. (Witness is shown plates, and identifies three of the plates.) I first saw those plates in Jersey City; Edward Langton brought them there, and carried them away; he brought them to this side of the river and gave them to Chick; I did them up and saw him give them to Chick; Chick got them at the corner of Walker street and Broadway; they saw Hall there; Langton gave them to Hall, who took them off; it was about two months or six weeks before this that I saw Hall at the Essex Market Police Court; Hall said that he was there for the purpose of getting Langton out if possible; I know Mr. Gurney; have known him over a year; first saw him at Houston street.

Q. Do you know anything about Hall and Gurney being connected in passing counterfeit money. (Objected to; objection sustained.)

The District-Attorney said he proposed to show that Gurney stated to witness that Hall furnished him with counterfeit money to dispose of upon a western trip; and he then proposed to prove that Gurney did take notes from these plates, and did so dispose of them. This offer was rejected. On cross-examination the counsel asked several questions in regard to witness' different places of residence, and as to her relations towards the party known as "Chick," the latter of which the witness declined to answer. Saw Langton at Crosby street, but have had no intimate acquaintance with him; do not know whether these plates are copies of original ones, there was 100 on one of these plates. (Witness is requested to look at the plates, and see if the one she referred to was among them.) There is one here marked 100—I do not know whether it is lead; it is the same that I saw; I dont think there was so much work on it when I first saw it it must have been cut some since; I did not read from the plates; Chick brought them from the boat on his arm, done up in a piece of paper; Chick and I went up town on business; I don't know where the rest went; I was asked to come here by Mr Wood; I was called here because I remarked to John Murray who came to my house to see Chick, Chick has not said that if Hall was convicted he could get clear.

Re-direct—I think it was after the election of year before last that I saw the plates; I saw the leads brought to my house by Langton; I saw them filed and polished up by Edward Langton.

Minnie Langton recalled:—

Q. What did Edward Langton say to you, if anything, about taking these impressions at Washington? (Objected to.)

Q. Were you ever married to Edward Langton? A. No, sir.

Q. Were you at any time his wife during his life? A. No sir.

Q. What is your name? A. I do not wish my real name to appear. My name is not Langton.

By Mr Chadwick—Q. Did you live with him as his wife, and did he introduce you as such? A. I decline to answer; he held me out as his wife; he called me as his wife; we went to Washington together; we boarded in Twelfth street, and passed as husband and wife; I worked in the Treasury Department as Minnie Morton; laid down sheets there.

Q. What is your real name? I won't tell my true name.

Commissioner Osborn—I think you will have to tell your real name. Witness—I would rather go to prison than tell my real name.

Commissioner Osborn—I shall decide that she shall give her true name, and will have to enforce that decision if she does not give it.

Witness—My name is Minnie, but I won't tell my last name.

Commissioner Osborn—Then I shall be compelled to take measures to enforce the demand of the counsel and crystruling.

Witness—I only dislike to have it made public in connection with this affair.

The witness then gave her name to the Commissioner.

The further hearing of the case was set down for to-day at 10 o'clock.—*N Y World of to-day.*

AN OUTRAGE.—Shortly after 12 o'clock, last night, as Mr. Collis, residing on Spruce street, near Sixth, was passing the corner of Sixth and Buckley streets, he was assaulted by two roughs in a shameful manner. While one of the villains held Mr. Collis securely pinioned, the other relieved him of his watch.

But this was not the end of the affair. Sergeant Broomall and Officers Webb and Baker were attracted by the cries of Mr. Collis, and hastened to his assistance, whereupon the highwaymen left the scene in excessive haste.

The one who had possession of the watch threw it away, but notwithstanding that precaution he was captured, and taken before Alderman Butler, who committed him in default of $2600 bail. He gave the name of George Mayberry. The other depredator made good his escape.

A SKILFUL AURAL OPERATION.—Dr. Von Moschzisker, of No. 1031 Walnut street, a few days since performed a very skilful operation on the right ear of one of our prominent Government officers. The operation was the removal from the drum of the ear of what is called a false membrane, which at once relieved the ear not only from the difficulty of hearing, but from ringing in the head, from which he had suffered considerably for some time.

FOUR CASES OF SUPPOSED CHOLERA.—There were four cases of supposed cholera reported to the Board of Health to-day—three adults and one child. Their names, as reported, are James Forman, E. Jewel, and Virginia Cannon and child.

—The principal war correspondents sent to Germany and Italy by the London daily journals are as follows:—Mr. W. H. Russell for the *Times*, in the Prussian army, and Mr. Sutherland Edwards for the same paper in the Austrian army; Mr. G. L. M. Strauss for the *Daily Telegraph*, in the Prussian army, and Mr. Edward Dicy for the same paper in the Austrian army; George Augustus Sala for the *Telegraph* in Venetia.

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